CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER. Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324 nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER. Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324 nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. X. NO. 179— BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 31, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than **5 p.m.**

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WONDER OF THE WORLD

If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.
I have prepared an oil Muzferi Kalph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.
MANY HAVE USED IT
Try once sample box, Re. -9-0. Big bottle, Rs. 3-5-0.
Write:—
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NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING,
Memonwada Road, P. No. 9.
BOMBAY.

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P & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
4th August ..	NARKUNDA	16,118
12th ,, ..	NEVASA	9,071
19th ,, ..	KASHGARX	8,840
26th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
2nd Sept. ..	MOREA	10,911
9th ,, ..	PLASSY	7,393
16th ,, ..	MALWA	10,941
23rd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
30th ,, ..	NALDERA	15,825
7th Oct. ..	CALEDONIA	7,822
14th ,, ..	MACEDONIAX	11,089
21st ,, ..	DELTA	8,097
28th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952

*NARKUNDA, MOREA, NALDERA } Through steamers from China Australia.
X KASHGAR, X MACEDONIA } Through steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN —A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
3rd Aug. ..	MANDALA	8,246
22nd Aug ..	MANTOLA	8,963
1st Sept. ..	MULBERA	8,900
12th ,, ..	MERKARA	8,236
27th Oct. ..	MADURA	8,978

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About		
12th Aug. ..	KALYAN	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Dongola.
19th ,, ..	SOUDAN	
25th ,, ..	MACEDONIA	
5th Sept. ..	MANTUA	
5th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nankin.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
5th Sept. ..	MANTUA	10,902
5th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA	16,118

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers	Destination
3rd Aug ..	BARJORA	Karachi and Persian Gulf
4th Aug ..	VARELA	Buscreh via Karachi.
7th Aug. ..	VITA	Karachi direct.
9th Aug ..	KASAGOLA	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O Box 122

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AND
B. I. S, N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE
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Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
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16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1236.

THE
SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATI O CO., LD.
Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S. S. Jalatarang	4300	3rd Aug. 1922
S. S. Jalavihar	8750	4th Aug. 1922
S. S. Jalapalaka	7870	10th Aug. 1922

For freight and other particulars apply to
MAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K LINE
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Ceylon Maru ..	B. Matsokura	4,905	19 July	2 Aug.
† Yojin Maru ..	...	6,735	4 Aug	15 Aug.
Awa Maru ..	Y. Niral....	6,087	30 July	14 Aug
Tamba Maru ..	N Wada....	5,845	11 Aug.	25 Aug
† Gyokoh Maru	H. Ogata....	5,191	16 ,,	26 Aug
Akita Mararu ..	Y. Kotorii.	3,817	28 Aug.	3 Sep
Wakasa Maru ..	M. Goto	6,083	11 Sep.	25 Sep
KamakuraMa ..	J. Fujisawa	5,843	27 Sep.	9 Oct

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.
All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
H. UYEMURA,
Acting Manager.
Telephone No. 279. 4362
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL:—
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 31st December, 1921:—
75,000 shares of Rs. 5000 each, Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
149,794 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 1,87,24,250
..... Rs. 5,62,24,250
RESERVE FUND as on 31 December, 1921 ... Rs. 4,01,97,005
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 31sa December, 1921 ..... Rs. 5,61,73,750
MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 8.
Sir NORCOT WARREN, Manager.
BRANCHES:
Agra, Ahmedabad, Ahmedabad City, Ahmednagar, Akola, Akyab, Allahabad, Alleppey, Amballa, Amraoti, Amritsar, Bangalore, Bassein, Bellary, Benares, Berhampore, Bezwada, Bombay (Byculla), Bombay Mandvi, Bombay (Sandhurst Rd, Broach, Calcutta (Clive Street), Calcutta (Harrison Rd, Calcutta (Park Street), Calicut, Cawnpore, Chandpore (Pay Office, Chittagong, Cocanada (Out-station Narsapur), Cochin, Coimbatore, Colombo, Cuddalore, Dacca, Delhi, Dhulia, Erode, Guntur, Hyderabad (Deccan), (Sub-Agency Parbhani), Hyderabad (Sind), Hubli, Indore, Jalgaon (East Khandesh), Jalpaiguri, Jubbulpore, Karachi, Kumbakonum, Khandwa, Lahore, Larkana, Lucknow, Lyallpur, Madras (Mount Road), Madura, Mandalay, Mangalore, Maslipatam, Meerut, Moulmein, Mooltan, Muzaffarpur, Moradabad, Nagpore, Narayangunge, Nasik, Negapatam, Ootacamund, Palacole (Sub-outstation to Coconada), Patna, Peshawar, Poona, Poona City, Quetta, Rajahmandry, Rajkot (Kathiawar), Rangoon, Rawalpindi, Salem, Secunderabad, Serajgunge (Pay Office), Sholapur, Simla, Sukkur, Surat, Tellicherry, Trichinopoly, Trivandrum, Tuticorin, Vellore, Vizianagram, Vizagapatam.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS— Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
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A. W. MARSHALL.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer
Bombay.

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Investment Bonds (with profits) issued without Medical Examinations for any period from 6 years to 50 years—will accumulate at compound interest a fortune for you, for instance Rs. 5 paid a month will secure.—

In years	Guaranteed	Profits Expected	Total Expected
10	Rs. 697-8-0	Rs. 81-9-0	Rs. 779-1-0
15	,, 1,187-8-0	,, 230-0-0	,, 1,417-8-0
20	,, 1,700-0-0	,, 568-2-0	,, 2,268-2-0
25	,, 2,280-0-0	,, 1,193-2-0	,, 3,473-2-0

Apply for further detail and Agency on liberal terms to—
or Enquire from Mr. G. K. Subbiah, Special Reprisentative, Room No, 2, Block 36, Madras Vala Building, Poibawadi, Parel, BOMBAY.
MANAGING AGENTS.
2 & 3, Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital	Issued	50,00,000 0 0
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000 0 0
Capital	Paid-up	20,45,920 0 0
Reserved	Funds	17,20,000 0 0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Bombay	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan.	Karachi	Rangoon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cant.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
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DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

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(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.
Authorised Cap Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,953,000
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—£5,328,000
Reserve Fund Esc.... 27,200,000 $00—£6,038,400
(At Par of Exchange.)
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ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Eissau and Bolama (Guines), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.
EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marquee Inhambane, Beira Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocambique, Ibo.
INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA:—Macau. TIMOR:—Dili.
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ASSETS EXCEED RS. 30,00,000.
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[illegible]SORABJEE
[illegible]WASJEE & CO.
[illegible]EERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
[illegible]Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)
[illegible] OPPORTUNITY TO STEAM SHIP COMPANIES AND LANDING CONTRACTORS.
[illegible] SALE OF S.S. "DHESULPUR."
[illegible]ESPLANADE POLICE COURT OF BOMBAY.
Cases Nos. 55, 56, 92 and 93 of 1922.
The crew of the S.S. "KAIPAN" and "DHESULPUR."
vs.
The Cutch Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.
PURSUANT to the Distressed Warrants Nos. 16 and 17, dated 9th June and Nos. 21 and 22, dated 4th July, 1922, Messrs. SORABJI CAWASJI & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 7th day of August, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at their Sales Rooms the S.S. "Dhesulpur" belonging to the Cutch Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.
The ship is anchored off Mazagon Bunder and appointment for her inspection can be made with Mr. C. J. Kent, Harbour Police or with the undersigned.
SALE AT 10 A.M.
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.
IMPORTANT TO PROVISION MERCHANTS WINE DEALERS, TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.
Under instructions from the Controller (sales) Government Surplus Stores, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 1st and WEDNESDAY, the 2nd days of August, 1922, at 10 a.m. (S. T.) each day at Barrack Master's Yard, Colaba, a very large quantity provisions, wines, etc., consisting of about 3,900 lbs. Arrow Roots, 1,900 lbs. Pearl Barley, 1,800 lbs. Brand's Essence of Beef, 2,200 lbs. Bovril, 5,200 lbs. Extract of Meat, 63,000 lbs. Corned Mutton and Beef, one lakh lbs. Biscuits, three lakhs lbs. Dried Vegetables, six thousand 6 lbs. Salmon, 1,600 lbs. Honey, 4,800 lbs. Allenbury's Food, 1,600 lbs. Oxo in Capes, 1,900 lbs. Baking Powder, 200 lbs. Sachrin, 1,600 lbs. Almond, 6,400 lbs. Wheat, 350 cases Burgundy 150 cases Portwine, 700 cases Chutney, 40 cases Lime Juice, 2,500 lbs. Tobacco, 1,700 lbs. Hobs, 2,75,000 Woodbine Cigarettes, 4,500 lbs. Curry Powder, etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the buyers and the balance shall be paid within three days and the goods removed within fourteen days from the day of sale. If the goods are not removed before the above specified time rent at the rate of Re. 1 per cent. per day will be paid by the buyers.
Full particulars and conditions of sale will be obtained of the Controller (sales) Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, or of the undersigned.
N.B.—Wine and Tobacco will be sold on Wednesday, the 2nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Insure [illegible]
The Company pays all [illegible] expenses—you pay the prem[illegible] The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager.
CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE 6/7 Clive St, CALCUTTA.
OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.
AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.
Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY, the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of wheat, bags of g. nut seeds, bags of Hirda, bags of jamori, bags of doll, bags of rice, bags of sweeping grain, bags of teelseeds, bags of linseeds, empty wooden casks, bags of dry cocoanuts, bales of C. P. goods, cases of locks, cases of powder, cases of bangles, loose iron chain pieces, bale of twist, bundles of gunny bags, bundles of iron bars, cases of newspapers, bundles of old cloth, cask of alum, case of provision, bundle of iron sheets, bundle of iron scraps, bundle of papers, bundles of G. I. pipes, case of toys, case of empty bottles, kegs of phenyl, case of machinery, bundles of jagree, bags of sugar, bundles of cotton, loose wooden pieces, etc., etc.
Full cash will be required for all lots worth upto Rs. 100 and for lots above that a deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and in special lots if the Auctioneers demand full amount shall have to be paid and the balance to be paid and goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, July 31.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED for British Fire Insurance Co. a JUNIOR CLERK, acquainted with fire business. Apply Box No. 8410, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C13372

WANTED.—An ACCOUNTANT, knowing Gujarati and English Accounts. Apply to Box No. 8419, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
13392

WANTED.—A SHORT HAND TYPIST, Non-Gujerati preferred. Apply to Box No. 8416, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4467

WANTED A B. E. on Rupees 150 pm.,; Managing member C. E. College, Ludiana, "Punjab."
A R4431

WANTED—LADY DOCTOR, M.B.B.S., for Palanpur Female Hospital. Apply with terms and testimonials to SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO., 225, Kalbadevi Road.
A R4446

WANTED.—Energetic SALESMAN for Shoe and Travelling Requisites Department of a large store. Previous experience essential. Apply Box No. 8410, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C13364

WANTED.—Reliable AGENTS for sale of our leathers and buckles of all kinds in mofussil. Security required. The WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, Ltd., (Pandit Kazi and Co., Post Box, 463, Bombay.
A C13365

WANTED—GENERAL CLERK, knowing Gujarati well, previous experience in the office routine and typewriting is essential. Good salary to an experienced man. Apply with copies of testimonial to Box No. 8407, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4455

WANTED for British Marine Insurance Co. an INFLUENTIAL CLERK, one who commands business and thoroughly acquainted with the work. Apply Box No. 8412, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C13371

WANTED—A capable man who has worked as Managing Clerk in a Solicitors' firm and has knowledge of Law and Gujarathi Accounts. Must be able to conduct Suits independently in the High Court. Apply with references and terms to Box No. 8403, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4445

SALARY Rs. 100—250 in 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).

WANTED an experienced SETTLEMENT OFFICER for Udaipur State. Pay according to the qualifications. Application with copies of testimonials to be submitted to the following address. None, who has not held independent charge of settlement of some big district or a big Native State, need apply. THE MAHAKMA KHAS, Udaipur, (Rajputana).
A R4497

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.—Wanted a fully qualified and competent ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, European or Indian, in charge of Electrical [illegible] and Lighting) in [illegible] must be first class in his work and be [illegible] age, experience and qualifications to be marked "ELECTRICAL ENGINEER". Apply Box No. [illegible] "Bombay Chronicle."
A

SITUATIONS

LL.B. (Ex-Articled Clerk to [illegible] EMPLOYMENT, Bombay. Best references for State, Public work. Apply Box No. 8394, "Bombay Chronicle."
B

WANTED—3 hours work daily by a competent clerk knowing [illegible] dence and Typing. Apply stating salary to Box No. 8414, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B

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C R4443

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C R4418

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C R4457

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C R4357

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WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 3990, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office-room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO., 364, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay.

BOARD & APARTMENTS.

WANTED.—Gentlemen for lodging only. Rate Rs. 10 p.m. Rooms well ventilated and fitted with electric lights. Best water convenience. Apply MANAGER, CUMBALLA CLUB, Raghavjee Purshotham Building, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.
E R4465

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G R4452

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.

SENT to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. P. 9lb. basket for Rs. 5-12. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB
GA C13652

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Sabza-Maldah and Akurpasand mangoes, very sweet and delivious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Proprietors, Mangoes Gardens, Razamanzil No. 2, Darbhanga.
13433

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS—Six lbs. Delicious Fresh Apricots, Rs. 9; Two lbs. each of Dry Figs, Cake Sultanas, Black Raisins and Almonds, Rs. 13. Delivery free. Quality finest. Packing scientific. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta. Tel. "GRAPES."
GA 13505

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

FOR SALE—FLOUR GRINDING 16" (inch) Vertical two Mills and 15 B.H.P., A.C., Electric motor complete. Suitable for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat supply. Brand new. Price lot Rs. 2,250. Few more remaining unsold. Please write immediately to avoid disappointment. Please write THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Just in hand GERMAN BOSCH MAGNETO, 6 cylinder at Rs. 175 each. Apply:—INDO-SWISS TRADING CO., 40/1, Strand Road, Calcutta.
K R4425

BOOKS AND STAMPS

STAMPS:—50 Australasia Re. 1/4, 50 Indian States Re. 1, 50 pictorials of Buildings only 12 as. 50 Commemorative issues Re. 1/8. The lot 200 different Rs. 4. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L C13888

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful [illegible] the best. Testimonials from [illegible] and other Europeans [illegible] 3185

PROFESSION

CERTAIN CURE.

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Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicitis, Paralysis, Tumours, Dropsy, Bone Diseases, Brain diseases, Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc.

Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application.

No operation. No injection.

Our medicines are Non-Poisonous.

Dr. SAM. WILLIAMS.
Graduated Biochemist.
No. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.

N.-B.—Only Europeans and educated Indians are admitted. Full amount refunded in case of failure.

[illegible] gentleman of independent [illegible] porary difficulty Rs. 500 [illegible] period. Apply Box No. 8409, Advt. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R4463

WIDOWS and PENSIONERS willing to invest Rs. 4,000 to mutual advantage are requested to communiate with Box No. 8417, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R4460

SPORTS.

66 PER CENT !

RACING EXPERT'S Clients received the following Selections last Saturday—5 WINS—Honeysuckle, Toonah, Hatchet, Flaming Orb, Nicety: 11 PLACES—Ajeel, Lord Durham, Jerwan, Steel Blue, Criadillo, Woorali, Brixworth, Floreal, Blackwater, Undies, Latif. Write to Post Box No. 599, G.P.O., Bombay.
S

POONA RACES.—The Pamphlet, containing a few tips, when to bet when not to bet, and what to bet by an old race course veteran, will enable you to win over the whole season. "No astronomy but common sense and experience." Price Rs. 5 plus V. P. charges. Apply Box No. 8418, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
S R4469

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

SHOEING Register your Horses soon for monthly Rs. 4-8 shoeing with S. C. BETHELL expert farrier of Bombay Light Horse, who personally undertakes Surgical and General shoeing at the Bodyguards' Stables behind the Willingdons Sports Club, TARDEO.
T R4390

VEGETOL—Always use VEGETOL OIL for cooking meals. Cheaper in price than butter, ghee or lard. BURGE & SONS, 2401 East Street, Camp Poona. Please quote "Chronicle" when sending order. Stock can be had from Messrs. TREACHER & CO., Hornby Road and Cumballa Hill and Mr. M. A. JOSEPH, Girgaum, Bombay.
T R4189

OFFICERS, manufacturers merchants and Agents Please communicate with the undersigned for any business trade, export import in Northern India. KARAMCHAND RAI BAHADUR, O. B. E. Reis Banker, contractor, Rawalpindi.
T R4471

WANTED—PURCHASERS of "DEEN BROS." Stockings Gents', Khaki WOOLLEN, Rs. 24 and 25; Cotton Rs. 9: Black and Brown Cotton, Rs. 9-8 per doz., postage and packing extra. Samples per V.-P. P. K. A. DEEN BROS., P. O. Govindapuram, Vanjiambadi, (S. India.)
T R4427

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO BE LET,

TO LET new up-to-date BUILDINGS with Electric Lift at Rampart Row, Fort, suitable for Banks, Shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANAL SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
R4359

THE GREAT INDIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

THE NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Resolution has been passed in a Extraordinary General Meeting held on 27th June, 1922, and confirmed as a Special Resolution in Second Extraordinary General Meeting hold on 14th July, 1922.

"That the Company be wound up Voluntarily and that Mr. A. A. Dharamecy of Bombay be appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up."

By order of the Board.
RAHIM SONS & CO.,
Secretaries.
C13886

WANTED.

CANDIDATES for being trained at the Dehra Dun Forest College for the appointment of FOREST RANGERS in the Bombay Presidency. Stipends Rs. 50 per mensem. Age between 18 and 23. Minimum qualifications Matriculation, School Final or School Leavng Certificate Examinations. Applications should reach the Chief Conservator by 15th September, 1922. Forms of application and particulars can be had from:

PERSONAL ASSISTANT,
To the Chief Conservator of Forests,
Bombay Presidency.

Poona, 3rd July, 1922.
A C13613

THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MILLS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 31st July, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account, for the year ending 31st March, 1922.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th July, 1922, to 8th August, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. JAGJIWAN & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th July, 1922.

N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after the 10th August, 1922, during Office hours to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 22nd July, 1922.
C13751

LOST SHARES

LOST AND MISLAID.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE CERTIFICATES in respect of two Fully Paid-up Ordinary Shares of the Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company, Limited, (now in voluntary liquidation), numbered 32 and 731 and standing in the names of Messrs. Anaji B. Angal, Trimbak Vithal Joshi, S. L. Soman and P. K. Pendse and the allotment letter in respect of Preference Shares Nos. 1028-30 issued in lieu of dividend on the said ordinary shares, have either been LOST or MISLAID.

All persons having any claim to the said Ordinary and Preference shares are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at No. 12-16 Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the Liquidators the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., (in voluntary liquidation) at their office at Laxmi Buildings, 42 Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay, within 10 days from the date hereof otherwise the same will be considered to have been waived and will not be recognised and all moneys due in respect of the said Ordinary and Preference Shares will be paid to the persons aforesaid.

Dated this 29th day of July, 1922.
M. V. GOKHALE,
Attorney for Messrs. T. V. Joshi, S. L. Soman and P. K. Pendse.
C13860

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DELHI & NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD.

In Liquidation.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Company will be held at the office of the Liquidator EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, Medows Street, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-third of August, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of receiving the accounts and Report of the Liquidator.

W. BATTERSBY PARKS,
Liquidator.
C13881

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S Steamer "BURMA MARU" having arrived at Bombay on 29th instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims of shortage, short-delivery and damage, etc., are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

THE BHAGIRATH SPINNING WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bhagirath Spg. Wg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd., Jalgaon, East Khandesh, will be held on SUNDAY, the 6th of August, 1922, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at Jalgadu in the Registered Office of the Company.

All shareholders are requested to attend either in person or by Proxy.

THE BUSINESS OF THE MEETING.

(1) To read and pass the Balance Sheet, Auditors' and Directors' reports of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1921.
(2) To elect Directors for the year 1922 in place of thosee who are liable to retire. The retiring Directors are eligible for re-election.
(3) To make appointments of the Auditors, Legal Advisers, Solicitors, and Bankers, for the new year and to settle their remunerations.
(4) Any other business that may be placed or may be brought before the Meeting.
(5) To increase Capital more by five lakhs.

(Sd.) BHAGIRATH RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
Agents.

Jalgaon, dated 17th August, 1922.
C13884

MOTOR EMPORIUM, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office at "Tankerville," Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay on SATURDAY, the 12th day of August, 1922, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1922, and Balance Sheet as at that date of the Company.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration, and
4. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th August to 19th August, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
S. R. LALKAKA & CO.,
Managing Agents.

"Tankerville"
Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.
21st July, 1922.
C13849

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2333 of 1920.

JAMNADAS PARBHUDAS of Bombay Multani Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

SHRINIVASRAO PADAMNUR of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, proprietor of Bosch Magneto and Dynamo works doing business till lately at Parvatibhuvan Sandhurst Road, without the Fort of Bombay; (2) TAHILRAM GIRDHARIDAS, of Bombay Multani Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay; (3) ISHWARLAL BHOGILAL DAMONIA of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Princess Road, without the Fort of Bombay; (4) M. D. MEHTA, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, trading in Standard Automobiles at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Defendants.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that this Honourable Court will be moved before His Lordship, the Honourable Mr. Justice Kajiji on Thursday, the 10th day of August, 1922, at 11-30 a.m. or so soon thereafter as counsel can be conveniently heard on the part of the abovenamed plaintiff for an exparte decree and for costs of the above suit on the ground that the 1st defendant has not filed his written statement though the time to do so has already expired.

Dated this 13th day of July, 1922.

This notice of motion was taken out by Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala, Attorneys for the plaintiff.

RUSTOMJI & GINWALA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To,
Shrinivas Rao Padamnur, Esqr.,
1st defendant abovenamed.
C13885

LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE,

OFFERS ARE INVITED on behalf of our clients Messrs. HIRALAL HIMATLAL AND SONS for the purchase of 2931¼ tons of Maclaren Merthyr, Welsh Coal Admiralty Standard quality, all large, arrived per S. S. "Clan Mackinon" and 2999.55 tons of the same quality due to arrive per S. S. "Clan Macnab". Inspection of the Documents and the Coal will be given on application to our clients Messrs. Hiralal Himatlal and Sons at their Office in 14/134 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. The said goods are being sold on account and risk of Messrs. The Western Coal Supplying Co., the defaulting purchasers.

Dated this 28th day of July, 1922.

MULJI THAKORDAS AND CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Hiralal Himatlal and Sons.
C13868

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PROGRESSIVE LAND BUILDING and TRADING CO. LTD., a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1913, having its registered office at Homji Street, Bombay, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 61, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the messuages or dwelling houses and other buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Chinchpokly Arthur Road, Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,500 square yards or thereabouts and registered along with other land in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 99 and others New Nos. 12000, 12001 and 12731 and New Survey Nos. 1/3612 and bearing Cadastral Nos. 782 and 783 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 7360(1) and Street No. 2 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property formerly of the vendors and now of the Company, on or towards the South by the property of Sorabji Edalji Warden, on or towards the East by the Municipal Water passage and on or towards the West by the godown.

Dated this 28th day of July, 1922.

AMIN AND DESAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C13883

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase from MANGALDAS DAVIDAS, the undermentioned property.

Any person having or claiming any share, estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale exchange, succession, survivorship, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 41, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale shall be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 132 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 698, New Nos. 5890, 5891, Old Survey Nos. 169, 170, New Survey Nos. 8506, 8507 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 2158-59, Street Nos. 317 to 325 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Karsondas Nathu and partly by the property of Tulsidas Mohanji, on or towards the West by the Bazar Gate Street, on or towards the North by the property of Damodar Gardhandas Suphadwalla and on or towards the South by the property of Damodar Jayram.

Dated this 29th day of July, 1922.

DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C13882

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of JAGONNATH GIGRAJ, late of Bombay Marwadi Inhabitant a widower and who traded in the name and style of Gigraj Jagonnath as a Cloth Merchant and a Commission Agent ..... Deceased.

MANGILAL RAMANAND MAHESHARI of Bombay Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, one of the executors according to the tenor of the said Will, residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness LALUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 3rd day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and Twenty-two and in Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 3rd day of July, 1922.

Messrs. CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C13887

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE: SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GORUPDEO Bombay.

SEALED OFFERS are invited by the undersigned for the undermentioned VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY, belonging to the Trustees of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement:—

Land consisting of THREE separate plots divided by two private passages with the stables and structures thereon, situate at Gorupdeo, without the Fort of Bombay, adjoining the Maratha Hospital and fronting Chinchpokli Cross Lane and fronting a passage leading to Connaught Road, facing the Victoria Gardens and admeasuring in all about 48,179 square yards Subject to the terms of the lease agreed upon between the trustees and Government. A plan of the property and the draft of the said lease above referred to and the conditions subject to which the offers will be considered can be inspected at the office of the undersigned during office hours on any business day.

The offers must be sent to the undersigned on or before the 12th day of August, 1922.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Solicitors for the Trustees of the Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement.
C13799

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. HAJI IBRAHIM BIN HAJI MAHOMED IBRAHIM JITEKER has purchased in an Auction Sale held on the 16th day of May, 1922, at Matheran in the District Kolaba by the Auctioneer Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & CO., at the instance of the owner Dr. Manchershaw Nawroji Disana the undermentioned property:—

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of leasehold land admeasuring about one acre and 35 gunthas particularly denoted as No. 58 in certain map or plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Colaba, together with the messuage tenement or bungalow known as Shera Cottage together with outhouses standing thereon situate at Chawk Road, Matheren in the Sub-District of Kariat registration district of Colaba, together with the furniture and effects lying therein.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Attorneys for Purchaser.
C13842

TENDERS.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE TO SHIP-OWNERS AND AGENTS.

WANTED TENDERS.
FOR PIECE-GOODS FREIGHT CONTRACT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned are prepared to receive TENDERS of the RATES of FREIGHT at which Owners of the Steam Ships are prepared to contract for the carrying of PIECE-GOODS from Manchester, Liverpool, Birkenhead and Glasgow, via Suez Canal to Bombay upon the following terms:—

1. The Ship-Owners shall undertake to despatch not less than four and not more than seven steamers every month for the purposes of the members of the Association for a year at least or five years at the most with intervals of sailings of not less than three and not more than seven days between the sailing of each steamer. Such steamer must be classed 100A1 in Lloyd's Shipping Register or B. S. in the Register of the British Corporation, having a Registered Measurement of not less than 1,200 tons. Steamers to sail from Glasgow via Suez Canal for Bombay calling at Manchester, Liverpool or Birkenhead and to receive at either of the said Ports such packages of Piece-Goods belonging to the members of the Association as may be ready for shipment at above ports two days before time of sailings, such steamer running as aforesaid to accept at each trip not less than 10,000 packages, if so many be ready for shipment at each of such trips.
2. The members of the Association severally are to undertake to ship by the steamers so to be despatched all Piece-Goods which they may import from Great Britain into Bombay but will not guarantee any particular amount of packages.

Copies of the contract, containing terms similar to these can be had from the undersigned. The Agents of the Bombay Office of the Steam Ship-Owners will be made parties to the contract so as to render themselves as well as their Principals responsible for the due performance by the latter of the terms.

3. The rates to be tendered must be:—
   (a) For freight from Glasgow to Bombay, and
   (b) For freight from Manchester Warehouse to Bombay and in both cases inclusive of all charges, including free delivery in the Bombay Docks. Goods from other towns to be treated as Manchester Goods to the extent of an allowance to Shippers of the equivalent of the carriage from Manchester warehouse to alongside steamer.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned must reach them on or before 30th September, 1922.

No undertaking is given that the lowest or any tender will be accepted.

Tenders from Individual lines will have preference over those of connections of Lines.

For the Members of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association.

GOKULDAS JIVRAJ DAYAL,
HARJIVAN VALJI,
Hon. Joint Secretaries.

Sheth Mulji Jetha's Cloth Market Hall, Bombay, 1st July, 1922.
C13544

YOUR HOROSCOPE.

LIFE-READING—For one year in monthly details, Rs. 2. General whole Life-Reading, Rs. 5. Whole Life-Reading in detail, Rs. 8. Information required—Date of birth and time (year, month, day and hour of birth), or copy of Horoscope. Testimonials from all quarters.

One year's weekly predictions for Businessmen, Rs. 8.

Apply to:—
B. R. SREENIVASAIYA,
Krishnailasa Agrahar, Mysore.
R4388

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AUCTION SALE.

MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE MORTGAGOR IN THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT WALKESHWAR ROAD.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the mortgagee Bai Ratanbai Dinsha Nasikwalla, Messrs. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY MONDAY, the 31st day of July, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), all the right, title and interest of the mortgagor Narmadashanker Harjiwan Joshi as the Lessor in the undermentioned property subject to an Indenture of Lease dated 22nd July, 1921, and made between the said Narmadashanker Harjiwan Joshi of the one part and Ahmedalli Mulla Abdealli Tapia of the other part and on account and at the risk of the said mortgagor Narmadashanker Harjiwan Joshi and under and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated 19th June 1921 and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the said Bai Ratanbai Dinsha Nasikwalla of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure, situate at and on the south side of Walkeshwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Two thousand seven hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323, New No. A/2127, Old Survey No. 13 and New Survey No. A-7292 being the portion of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 323, New No. A-2127, Old Survey No. 13, New Survey No. 2/7292 on which stood the messuage tenement dwelling house and structure assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D. Ward No. 2483, Street Nos. 4 and 5 and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Navivahoo, and partly by a private gully, on or towards the West by the property of Lalchand Jasodanand, on or towards the South by the said Walkeshwar Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneer.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY 3 P. M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES OF NATURE BROWN WRAPPING PAPER (BROWN PAPER.)

By the order of Messrs. Millars' Timber and Trading Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Krishnarao Narayen Navalkar, the proprietor of the Laxmi Narayan Agency, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 31st July, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms No. 123, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

10 bales of Nature Brown Wrapping Paper (Brown Paper) 8/9 lbs. per ream.

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st July, 1922.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES SINGLE BORDER TWILL GAGRA PRINTS AND 4 BALES SINGLE BORDER GAGRA PRINTS.

On Thursday the 10th August 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at Muljee Jetha Market opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gulli by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Dadiba Bhugwandas and Co., of Muljee Jetha Market Chikhal Gulli.

5 Bales each of 60 p.c. Single Border Twill Gagra Prints, 33 in.

4 Bales Single Border Gagra Prints, 32 in, including 3 of 60 p. c. each and 1 of 62 p. c.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st July, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE

LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI

Founded by

Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE

will stage at

Grant Road, Bombay Theatre,

BOMBAY

on

Wed. 2nd August 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

HACH MULACHA BAP

Friday 4th August 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

SAN-NYASHACHA SANSAR

Satur. 5th August 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.

and

Sunday 6th August 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

SATTECHE GULAM

Mon. 7th August 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

SHAHA SHIWAJI

Proprietors.

N. B.—No complimentary tickets will be allowed for Satteche Gulam.

BLUNT RAZORS Resharpened bright and keen as New, As. 8 each. New handles fitted Rs. 1-0-0 each. Kropp Razors Rs. 4-8. Wilkinson Crown and W. Razor Rs. 4-8. All above Post Free. New Razors, Safety and Ordinary Blades, etc., stocked. Surgical instruments repaired.

MATHEWS & Co.,
28, Medows Street, opp. Cornagila, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
6-30 DAILY 10 P. M.
The Bombay Public have given such an ASTOUNDING RECEPTION TO
CHAPLIN'S GREAT COMEDY
"THE KID"
that we have been compelled to retain it
ONE WEEK MORE!
The great charm and appeal of
"THE KID"
makes it always worth a
SECOND AND A THIRD VISIT
The sublime pathos and finishing acting of
CHAPLIN
has for all time set the seal on his
ARTISTIC GREATNESS
CHARLIE'S ATTEMPTS
AT BABY REARING
MUST BE SEEN TO BE BELIEVED!
It is a delirium of inconsequent Joy!
AND THE KID HIMSELF IS
Jackie Coogan
His amazing ability and personality is the rarest treat that has ever
BEEN GIVEN TO BOMBAY!
BOOK SEATS NOW
Ring up Messrs. ROSE & CO., No. 395, if you cannot get there yourself.
Booking at Rose's till 4-30, p.m.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
NORMA TALMADGE
IN
"SHE LOVES AND LIES"
From the Story of the same name by Wilkie Collins.
HEADS I WIN—TAILS YOU LOSE, THAT WAS THE GAME SHE PLAYED

THE EMPRESS
SPECIAL ATTRACTION DURING THE HINDU SHRAVAN MONTH
A DAILY CHANGE
A DAILY CHANGE
A DAILY CHANGE
with the Indian Classics
and
The World's Best Productions.
A picturisation of the old Indian Mythology and Religious Belief Produced by the well-known MADAN THEATRES STUDIOS and other well-known Films.
THIS WEEK'S REPERTOIRE.
TO-DAY
Monday 31st July ......"Ma Durga"
Tuesday August 1st ..."Romeo and Juliet"
Wednesday August 2nd..."Julius Caesar"
Thursday August 3rd ... "Merchant of Venice."
Friday August 4th .....Fun Friday, Comic Programme.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY ONLY MONDAY.
at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
Ma Durga.
A Mythological picture of the ancient Hindoos produced on magnificent scale,
GREAT & ARTISTIC

WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)
The Sparkling Heart-gladdening Metro Picture
THIS WEEK! TO-NIGHT!!
"IN FOR 30 DAYS"
(6 Reels)
Starring the lively Comedienne
MAY ALLISON
The programme includes the New Screen Magazine and a 2 Reel roaring Century "Horse sense" featuring
HARRY SWEET
To-day at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekar
OF BARODA
Gandharva Natak Mandali
will stage at
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,
Wednesday 2nd August 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.
Sangit] MANAPMAN [Acts5
3 DAY PERFORMANCES 3
Friday 4th August 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
Sangit] EKACHA PYALA [Acts 5
Saturday 5th August 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
Sangit] MRICHHAKATIKA [Acts 7
Sunday 5th August 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
Sangit] DRAUPADI [Acts 3
Rates of Admission Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1½ 2 1½ 1, and Annas 12 and 8,
Tickets:—Can be had at the New Elphinstone Theatre Grant Road Daily from 8 A. M. to 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. to 8 P. M. (S. T.)
GANHDARVA NATAK MANDALI

AMUSEMENTS

Globe Cinema
SANDHURST ROAD, PHONE 3455.
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
TO-DAY
at 5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MATINEES
SAT. SUN. AND HOLIDAYS.
at 3-30 p.m.
FOURTH INSTALMENT
"THE BLUE FOX"
(in 15 Episodes)

ARROW FILM CORPORATION OFFERS
The Blue Fox
WITH
Ann Little
(America's Foremost Serial Star)
Each Episode crammed full of
MYSTERY, SENSATION AND SUSPENSE
TO-DAY
Episode 10. THE CLOSE PURSUIT.
" 11. THE WILDS OF ALASKA.
" 12. THE CAMP OF THE CHARKAS
GOLDWYN BRAY PICTOGRAPH and SNUB POLLARD COMEDY.
POPULAR PRICES
Rs. 2 to 3 annas.

Are you prepared
For a REAL SURPRISE & A SENSATION?
Here's something smart for you!
"ZIGOMAR"
has again appeared with his "Z" Gang.
See "ZIGOMAR" in
"Zigomar Vs. Nick Carter"
(2nd Series), of "ZIGOMAR"
together with our
Most Sensational Serial of Millions and Mystery
"The Evi Eye"
Episodes 5 and 6, featuring
the World's Lightweight Boxer Champion
BENNY LEONARD
A Double Bill Extraordinary
Times and Rates as usual
"STAR" CINEMA
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
For the first time in India. The greatest Classical Photo-play
GANGAVATARAN
or
BHAGIRATH-GANGA
in 6 Reels
Produced by MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
Featuring Miss Patience Cooper
Scnaerio written by Pundit Tulsi Dutt Shaida.

Pathe Gazette & Pollard Comic

DIALY 4 SHOWS
5, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M.
TO-DAY AT 3-30 & 5-15 P. M.
Prices as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

COMING! COMING!
Balwant Sangit Mandali
will stage at the
BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD
opening performances
Thursday 3rd August 1922 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
Saturday 5th August 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.
(The masterpiece by the late Mr. Gadkari)
Sangit] BHAVABANDHAN. [Acts 5
Rates of Tickets Rs. 5-4-3-2½-2-1½-1 and Annas 8
TICKETS CAN BE HAD AT THE
Madhawashrama Girgaon from 31st July 22
K. P. PANDIT
Manager for the Bombay Season

AMUSEMENTS

THIS WEEK IS THIS WEEK DIVINE.
And the Leading Theatre of Bombay offers
AJAMIL
PRODUCED BY KOHINOOR Co.
AJAMIL a victim of so-called society, out-casted, dishonoured, disliked became a vicions man. But He once uttered the name of NARAYAN without knowing its significance. See the change that resulted at
Cinema Majestic
GIRGAUM
Next Week. BHISHMA PRATIGNA from the MAHABHARAT.

HIGH CLASS LAUNDERERS AND CLEANERS IN THE EAST.
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.
LAUNDERERS & CLEANERS. BOMBAY.

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We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure steriliser. Incubators, gas and electric, breakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

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THE BEAUTY OF LIFE
THE WOMAN.
An interesting reading supplied gratis and post free.
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Write at once to:—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

S. S. "Vita" arrived from Bombay with local cargo and passengers, the same day.

* * * *

The Customs Associations of all India and Burma are holding their Annual Conference at Calcutta, on the 28th, 29th, and 31st of this month.

* * * *

It is understood that about five of the new convicts in the Hyderabad (Sind) Central Jail, imported from Karachi attacked the warder when he was explaining jail regulations. Three persons have been wounded. The prisoners were secured and confined to separate cells.

* * * *

Mr. Keith, Development Commissioner of Rangoon has been appointed vice-President Legislative Council, Burma, vice Mr. Arbuthnot who shortly goes on leave prior, it is believed, to retirement after thirty years' service.—(A. P.)

* * * *

The electoral rolls, Burma non-European constituency of the Legislative Assembly show 9,000 voters for 25 districts out of 38 in the province, the qualification being payment of an income-tax on land revenue. Other lists yet unpublished probably increase the total electorate to 30,000 or more.—A. P.)

* * * *

Sir C. Todhunter, Senior Member, Madras Governor's Executive Council, who is on a short visit in Cochin State, held a conference to-day for discussing the several outstanding questions connected with the harbour, at which the Dewan was present.

* * * *

With the intention of co-ordinating administration of sanitary matters, the Burma Government have appointed a Board of Public Health consisting of five officials and three other members with power to co-opt experts. Besides advising the Government, the Board will distribute the funds placed at its disposal for contributions to public health objects.—(A. P.)

* * * *

A Punjab Government Press Communique dated 27th July says:—

The "Pardesi Khalsa" of June 15th makes a statement that one Sudham Singh had been sentenced by a Hoshiarpur Magistrate under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, in place of his brother Udham Singh. This statement is without foundation. Udham Singh, the brother of Sudham Singh, died eleven years ago.

* * * *

The Governor of the Punjab was entertained on the evening of July 28th at a garden party by Rohtak District Board from whom he received an address as also another from the Association of Retired Indian Military Officers.

His Excellency visited the Jat Heroes Memorial High School, the Normal High School, the Government High School and the Gaur Brahmans High School as well as the civil and zanana hospitals on the 30th July.—(A. P.)

* * * *

An Aligarh correspondent wires:—Ramkumar, Congress worker, a boy of fifteen, was forcibly put in an ekka by police constables, while selling Khaddar and taken to the Kotwali, where he was rebuked and threatened that he would be caned if he did anything against Government. The boy calmly answered that he would do his duty. Finally he was set free.

* * * *

Replying at Muzzafferpore to addresses of welcome presented by the District Board and representatives of the Landholders, Planters and Bhumihar Brahman Sabha, Sir Henry Wheeler referred with deep regret to the cause of Lord Sinha's resignation and said great as was his pleasure at receiving the honour of being appointed Governor of Bihar and Orissa, he would fain that the occasion had been anything other than what it was.

* * * *

Mr. J. L. Rieu, Commissioner in Sind, opened the "Mama Home" of the Parsi Anjuman before a large gathering on July 27th at Karachi. The home is presented by Mr. Ardeshir H. Mama, a leading member of his community and Municipal Councillor. The home has been constructed by the generous donor at a cost of Rs. 75,000 and let on a small rent to Parsi families. The gift is the part of a big scheme conceived by leaders of the Parsi community for providing housing accommodation for the poorer members of their community.

* * * *

After three hours debate the Rangoon Diocesan Council rejected by 29 votes to 22 resolution endorsing policy of refusal of donations offered by the Rangoon Turf Club to church funds from the proceeds of the charity meeting. A previous resolution adopted in 1920 was based on the advice of the clergy who were then nearly unanimous, but several of them have since changed their opinion and some have spoken favouring acceptance. The lay view almost wholly favoured acceptance but clerical opinion emphasised the dilemma of advising Burmans against gambling and themselves taking money from the race course. They also thought it would be a hindrance to missionary work generally, if such donations were accepted.

CONTINENTAL PREDICTIONS

A RUPEE fetches you answers for any questions with miraculous accuracy by V. P. Special 5 years life reading with full character sketch, longevity, finance, travels; wife and children; business; profession; marriage; sickness; suggestions for grahasanti etc., promotions and transfers; friends enemies; etc., for Rs. 5 only. Special TEN years, life Reading with the above points costs Rs. 8 only. Furnish Time and date of either birth or writing the letter. Send in advance a Rupee for each life Reading.

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Kasimkota, Vizag Dt., S. INDIA.
R4394

Wonderful Astrologer

Mr. Rupachandha, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-12. "The perusal of THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enable you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character Reading of everybody, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscopes of date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The premier Astrological Bureau. Chodavaram Virag District.

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Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India you should own a copy at once. Pages 268.

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Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, [redacted] rheumatism, backache, [redacted] pains [redacted] Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES and PAIN.
GANDHI CALENDAR 4 As.

BABY'S DELIGHT
Jhu Jhu Rest Swing

Was designed on the occasion of H. E. Lady Chelmsford's Maternity & Infant's Welfare exhibition (1920) at Delhi. The eminent Lady Doctors & Experts in charge of the exhibition appreciated it very much and gave the Jhu-Jhu wide publicity in the subsequent exhibitions a Calcutta and Bombay. Since then it has been appreciated by eminent Doctors and the nobility in general all over India, Burma and Mesopotamia. The Jhu-Jhu ensures Baby's Health, comfort, pleasure and safety and saves mother's worry, time and trouble. Falling impossible. Tested up to 100 lbs. Folds flat. Weight 1 1/4 lb.

Supplied in two models:— De Lux Rs. 6 Standard Rs. 3/12 Postage & packing/12/

Testimonials:—(*Numerous on the record*) (1) Dr. CLUFFE late of Woodlands Hotel has recommended one of your safety Swings for Baby. Will you please send one V.P.P. & and much oblige(Sd.)F. Bodycot (*Mussoorie.*)

2. Kindly send to the above address two Jhu-Jhu Rest Swings per V.P.P. I already got one from you the other day and am much pleased to appreciate its usefulness (Sd.) Capt. V. Bhushan I. M. S. 7-1. G. H Dera Ismail Khan

Sole Distributors:—K. & KEYS Co,
No. 3, Faiz Bazar, DELHI.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
ROYAL YAKUTI.
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been repared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it retcifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man, a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emanciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT (Kathiawar) (India).

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 28th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—
" " Sales of East Indian	..
" " Import	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid. Americans Spot good inquiry	13 34
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	18 00
New York, 11 a.m. Oct.	21 40
(As known in Liverpool at Jan.	21 20
closing time.) Mar.	21 15
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct.	20 98
Jan.	20 78

OPENING TONE AND PRICES;

Liverpool, July 28th;

Months.	To-day's Price.
July	12 85+7
August	12 62+9
Sept.	12 40+9
Oct.	12 26+9
Nov.	12 11+7
Dec.	—
Jan.	12 01+11
Feb.	—
Mar	11 91+9
April	—
May	11 80+12
June	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 28th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	12 73
August	12 58
September	12 36
Oct.	12 21
November	12 08
December	12 01
January	11 93
February	11 89
March	11 86
April	11 79
May	11 74
June	11 68

Tone: Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 28th.

Months.	To-day's price
July	16 95+50
Aug.	16 80+50
Sept.	16 80+50
Oct.	17 05+50
Nov.	17 10+50
Dec.	17 15+50
Jan.	17 20+50
Feb.	17 25+45
Mar.	17 30+40

[redacted]

July 28th:

M. G. Bengal Good	8 40
" " Fully Good	8 80
" " Fine	9 20
" " No. 1 Oomra Good	10 10
" " " Fully Good	10 80
" " " Fine	10 90
M. G. Broach Good	11 00
" " Fully Good	11 40
" " Fine	11 80
M. G. Scinde Good,	8 30
" " Fully Good	8 70
" " Fine	9 10

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, July 28th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	5,000
" Forwarded	63,000
" Imports	37,000
" Stock	891,000
Actual Weekly Sales	28,000
Water Twist	1/8
Printers cloth	43

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 27th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
" Exports to Great Britain	2,000
" " to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York July	21 26+ 8
" " " Oct.	21 20+14
" " " Dec.	21 07+14
" " " Jan.	21 05+16
" " " Mar.	21 55+10
Spot Cotton, at New York	21 50 Unchgd.
" , at New Orleans	20 82+11
Futures at New Orleans July	20 66+18
" at New Orleans Oct.	—
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	10 1/16
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	69 5/8
Do. Foreign	69 3/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, July 28th.

Oct.	21 47+21
Dec	21 40+20
Futures at New York, Jan	21 28+21
Mar	21 27+22

Liverpool, July 28th.

July	12 73— 5
Oct.	12 21+ 4
Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool Jan.	11 95+ 4
Mar.	11 86+ 4

London, July 28th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 11/16 Steady
Bar Gold	2 4/12/8 Steady
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/4 Quiet

MONEY MARKET;

London, July 27th.

Rentes 3%	58 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	35 3/8
" 2 months hence	35 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Very	
Closing Tone of silver:—Indian buying.	
Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
" 7 day Market loans	1 1/8
Discount, Bank of England Rates 3 p/c. since 13th instant.	3

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 26th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. July-Aug. Sellers	51/6
Barletta Russo 63 lbs. July-Aug. Sellers	52/6
Australian 62 lbs. July Sellers	53 6
Tone:—Firm	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18
Hongkong	£ 117
National	£ 44
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£ 13 3/4
Eastern Bank	£ 6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore real Bold July-Aug. Sellers	£ 18 3/8
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	—
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Nominal	£ 17 1/4
Tone of Rapeseed:—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug Paid	£ 21 1/2
Tone of Linseed:—	
Cottonseed, Bombay round delivered per ton July-Aug. Buyers	£ 9
Toria Rapeseed —July-Aug, Sellers slow	£ 18 3/4
Linseed Argentine July-Aug. Sellers	£ 20 1/8
Tone:—	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 66
Standard Copper G. M.. B.	£ 63 3/8
Copper Braziers	£ 83 1/2
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	23 1/6
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 88 5/8
Victory Bonds 4%	90 1/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 5/8
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 59 3/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	68 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	59 1/2
7 p/c. Indian Loan	£ 119 1/2

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Sept.-Oct.	10 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug.	7 1/4
Freights of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	21
Tone:—Quiet.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/16 C. & F. Calcutta Aug-Sept. Sellers	18 9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug. Sept. Sellers	21
Do. Do. Oct.-Dec. Sellers	21
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Aug-Sept. Sellers	21/7 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Aug-Sept. Sellers	21 6
Tone:—	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

July 29.

In consequence of 21 points reported higher in New York futures the Mawari bazar opened this morning at Rs. 469 for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May and steadily advanced till Rs. 478 on free buying by prominent Bull operators. It then went down to Rs. 473½ and ruled Rs. 476 at 4 p.m. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 477. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 473½ and closed at Rs. 472. While Broach July/August opened at Rs. 500 and improved to Rs. 537 in sympathy with buying in New Broach. Fine M. G. Oomra September opened at Rs. 441 and steadily went up till Rs. 450 on free buying by Bull operators and offices and Japanese houses, the rate at 4 p.m. ruling Rs. 449. While Oomra December January opened at Rs. 420 and advanced to Rs. 427, the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 425 F. G. M. G. Bengal December/January was Rs. 350 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday and the inquiry was limited. Japan exporters were not buying, and about 1,500 bales are reported to have been bought by some European exporters.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, July 29th

F. G. Broach	April/May		472
Fully Good Broach	July/Augt.		535
" " Bengal	Dec. Jan.		350
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.		422
" "	Sept.		446 1/2
Southerns	July/Augt.		500

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 28th July 1922.

Cotton	3625 Bales.
Wheat	3721 Qrs.
Linseed	8881 "
Rape, etc.	1046 "
Gingellyseed	332 "
Poppyseed	786 "
Groundnuts	659 "
Castorseed	8412 "
Rice	381 "
Myrabollams	574 "
Cottonseed	17,400 "
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	898 "
Juwar	164 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	960
Bajra	3022 "
Coal	424 Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET,

Bombay, July 29.

Bars gold ready Rs. 26/13/6
Bars gold forward 26/14
Bars gold 2nd settlement 26/15
Bars silver ready 92/6
Bars silver 1st settlement 92/8
Bars silver 2nd settlement 92/10

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 17/32
Bank's selling D D 1/3 9/16
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 19/32
Bank's selling D D 1/3 5/8
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 13/16
Bank's buying T T 1/3 21/32
Bank's buying D D 1/3 11/16
Tone of exchange—steady but dull.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 346
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 366
Bank's buying D D Frcs 356
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 165
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 160
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 202
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 271
On Singapore
Bank's selling D D Rs. 179½
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 346
London gold ready eh 92-8
London silver ready d 35-4
London silver forward d 35-4
Tone of silver—dull—very little business, China bought.
Cross rates on London to the Pound Sterling.

American Exchange dol. 4.44 7/8
French Exchange Frcs 53.90
Swiss Exchange Frcs 23.40
Belgium Exchange Frcs 56.90
Italian Exchange Liras 96.60
German Exchange Mrks. 2500

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 57/8
5 per cent War Loan 85
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/1
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 100
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/8
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65

SHARES.

Market closed quiet but steady with good budli business passing.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1357/8; India 117 xd; Central 37; Tata Bank 16 and Eastern 85

COTTON MILLS.

Ah Advance 2850; By Cotton 1200; By Dyeing 1455; Century 810; Cent India 5030; Colaba Land 2300; Crescent 525; David 1795; Edw Sassoon 540; Fazulbhoy 1365; Gokak 242/8; Ind Bleaching 215; Ind Malwa 717/8; Kastoorchand 905 xd; Kohinoor 2940; Khatao 575; New Great 872/8; New City 730; Pabani 860; Pearls 1065; Phoenix 922/8; Shapurji 342/8; Simplex 810; Swan 1200; Swadeshi 5035; Tata Mill 1160 xd; Vishnu Cotton 2500.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 512/8; B Burma 532/8; B Burma N I 155 pr; Bt Burma pet 8/4; B Tramway 123/12, B Steam 230; Bundi Cement 295; Patni (ord) 250 xd; Katni Defd 1220 xd; New India 20/8; Shivrajpur 30/8; Tata Iron Ord 60, Tata Iron Defd 197/8; Tata Iron N Ord 52/8; Tata Iron N Defd 170; Tata Hydro 860; Tata Oil 52/8 and Scindia Steam 7/8

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 29th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 19/32
Bank Demand	1-3 5/8
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	1-3 13/16
Tos Demand	345
American Dollars	346
Honkong Dollars	202
Shanghai	271
Japan	164
Singapore	179 1/2

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS,

Bombay, July 29th.—6 p. m.

The folloing are to-day's closing rates so issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms.	Rail Delivered.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	63 0 0	9 2 0
Wheat, white Cawnpore 70-30	63 0 0	9 2 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	59 0 0	8 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 12 0	11 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Rapseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 6 0	13 0 0
nseed, Brown Bold	14 8 0	14 14 0
Tinseed, Brown Thin	13 12 0	14 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	81 0 0	16 0 0
Lealseed, Gajar 75-25	78 0 0	16 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	74 0 0	....
Teelseed Black	72 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	14 0 0	....
Groundnuts	71 0 0	....
Mowrasced	7 10 0	8 0 0
Barley	45 0 0	....
Castorseed	60 0 0	12 6 0
Cotton Seeds Ready	37 0 0	5 6 0
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	9 4 0	
Wheat, Aug.-Sept.	9 8 6	
Linseed, May	14 9 0	
Linseed, Sept.	15 6 0	

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 28.

Another dull day has been experienced on the market with business on an extremely small scale. In jute section Howrahs were more active price fluctuating between Rs. 44-10 at which they opened and Rs. 44-2 with a recovery later in the day to Rs. 45-2. At close, however, an easier tendency again prevailed, Howrahs slipping back to Rs. 44-12, whilst Clives remained unchanged throughout the day at Rs. 35. There was rather more enquiry for some high priced stocks and in respect of Lawrence and Lansdowne. Amongst these sellers were asking advances on the last prices paid. Cotton shares were easier to-day Dunbars in particular being marked down to Rs. 368 and a number of transactions in Kesorams were put through below Rs. 12. There was a distinctly better undertone in coal section, but enquiries were confined to very few stocks. There were sellers of Burrakurs at Rs. 39-4 and a number of Century coal were on offer at slightly above to-day's rate. Baraboni, Bansjora, Bansra, New Tetturya and Standard on the other hand were wanted. In miscellaneous group there were buyers of Bengal Flour, Kumardhubi Engineering, British India Tobacco and Ivan Jones and sellers of Marshalls. There is no change to report in Imperial Banks and Government Loans. The U. P. Loan remains scarce and is quoted slightly easier. Following were the closing quotations:—

Bank:—Calcutta Industrial Bank 7 discount s.o.l.

Railways:—Buktiarpur Hibar Railway 59 x.d., Howrah Amta Railway 91-8.

Cotton:—Dunbar 368, Kesoram 11-12.

Jute:—Barnagore 168 x.d., Clive 35-2, Craig 7-12, Howrah 44-10, Kanknarrah 480-8, Lansdowne 273, Northbrook 54 and pref 99, Waverley 10-12.

Coal:—Bansjorah 37, Century 4-2, Ghusick and Muslia 26-4, New Tetturya 12-4.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Bridge and Bolt 1-12, Burn and Co. 6 per cent., pref 85 x.d., s.l., Kumardhubi Engineering 4-2, Marshalls India Ltd. 7-8, British India Corporation ord 8-8 s.l., British India Tobacco 2-12, Indo-Burma Tin 4-4, Titaghur Paper 10-6, Anglo-Oriental Navigation 23, Fort William Jute 5 per cent. Deb. 85-8.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling nineteen thirty-two pence and demand bills one shilling three and five-eighth pence.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Name.	Paid up Amount	Face Value.	Div. paid	Last Div.	Quotation to buy.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	18%	320
Alliance	100	—	Jan-Aug.	17%	290
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	15%	75
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	16%	1387/8
" Contributary	125		"		350 xd.
India	50	100	Jan-July	15%	117 xd.
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	14½	37
Tata Bank	22 1/2	75	" as.	10	16
Chartered Bank	£5	£5	Apr-Oct.	—	£ 17
Eastern	£5	£10	"	"	93
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$125	$125	"	48%	£ 115
Mercantile Bank of India	£ 12	1/2	" "	15%	£ 28/4
Bank of Morvi	10	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	14

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	100	Mar-Sept.	8 3/4%	120
Ahmedabad Pratnij	500	500	"	912%	640
Amritsar Patty	100	100	"	9%	112
Central Provinces	100	109	"	6%	95 xd
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100	"	2%	53
Dond-Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5%	61
Khulna					
Bagirhat.	100	100	"	4%	105
Larkhana	100	100	"	4%	62
Mandhra Bhon	90	100	Feb Aug.	"	63 xd
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	"	60
Sara Sirajgun	100	100	Mar-Sept.	4%	65
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	3%	79 xd
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul.-Jan.	11%	110
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	"	583
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	66

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	10	10	July	1-13-4	68
Bamankua	5	—	—	—	4
Central mining	10	—	—	6%	28
Indian Cement	250	250	"	17 1/2%	285
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	"	12	250 xd
" Defd	40	40	"	45	1220 xd
Shivrajpur	10	10	"	4-9-4	20/8

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	203	2850
Alliance cotton	100	100	"	—	305 n.
Appollo	50	50	Feb-Jan.	8	87/8
Birla mills	100	100	Apl-Sept	8	95
By. Cotton	500	500	Sep-Dec.	100	1200
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-apr.	90	1485
Bradbury	250	250	June-Nov.	100	1080
Bombay Industrial	100	100	"	12	75
Century	100	100	Apr-Sep.	72	810
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	225	5030
Colaba Land	700	700	March	130	2300
Coorla	100	100	June-Dec.	35	265
Crescent	100	100	July-Dec.	80	825
Currimbhoy	250	250	"	110	2000
David	250	250	Apr-Sept.	105	1795
Dawn	250	250	Mar-Apr.	200	1260
E. D. Sassoon United	7 1/2	10	Sep.	as. 8	8
Edward Sassoon	200	200	Mar-Aug.	50	540
Elphinstone	100	100	June	25	152/8
Fasulbhoy	250	250	"	130	1365
Framji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	200	2100
Globe	100	100	Mar-Sep.	30	240
Gokak	100	100	"	36	242/8
Indian Bleaching	100	100	May.	10	215
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb	52	717/8
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	May-Oct.	65	468
Kastoorchand	500	500	Julp-Dec.	50	905 xd
Khatao	100	100	Apr-Nov.	50	575
Kilachand mill's	25	25	Aug-Jan.	1 1/2	17
Kohinoor	500	500	Mar-Aug.	235	2940
Laxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Apr.-Oct.	500	6750
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100	"	28	262.8
Madhowji	100	100	July-Dec.	30	465
Mathuradas	500	500	May-Nov.	50	850
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	400	4800
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Aug.	30	230
Morarji	1000	1000	Apr-Nov.	400	7160
New Great	200	200	Mar-Sep.	70	873/4
New City	100	100	"	60	730
Paban	250	250	"	99	860
Pearls	250	250	July-Dec.	90	1065
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Aug	100	932/8
Premier	100	100	May	"	160
Planet	100	100	Dec-Aug.	20	279/8
Presidency Mills	125	125	Aug-Jan.	25	300
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	Apr-Aug.	15	573/4
Shapurji	102	101	Aug-Sept	25	342/8
Sholapur	1000	1000	Apr-Oct.	700	19,500n.
Simplex	250	250	Jan-Dec.	70	310
Standard	500	500	Apr-Sept.	220	2800
Swan	250	250	Mar.-Aug.	162	1200
Swadeshi	500	500	Apl-Oct.	300	5.35
Tata Mill	500	500	May-Oct.	90	1160 xd
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Apl-Oct.	200	2500

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	188	100	"	1000	140
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	"	40	600
Bombay. Electric Supply & Tramway	52	52	"	"	123/12
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	35	860

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	102	123	"	152	512/8
B. Burma					
T. Corpo	125	125	"	25	532/8
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	"	10	155pr
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1500
Bt. Burma Pet			Mar-Oct.as 6.		8/4
By. Steam	250	250	Oct. Rs. 10/8		230
Kemp & Co.	200		July.	20	140
Maroks	100		"	12	99
New India Insur.	25	250	"	"	20/8
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	10%	350
Phillips	40		July	10%	45
Fort Canning	1000		Sept.	5%	975
Scindia Steam	30	30	"	5%	7/8
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	11	60
Defd	20	20	Sept.	91/8	197/8
N. Ord.	75	75	"	"	53/8
N. Def	400	400	"	"	170
Tata Oil.	100	100	"	"	53/8
Wheeler Co.	60	60	June	"	120

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 28th July, 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 30th July. 1921.	1920.
	In. Cts	In. Cts.	In. Cts	In. Cts.
Colaba (Observatory)	0.8	..	32.26	29.95
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	..	..	64.57	32.69
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	..	..	58.87	32.40
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	..	..	62.85	34.06
Kemp & Co., (Camballa Hill)	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, July 28th.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.)

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches	29.667
Temperature of Air Degrees.	79.8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76 1
Dew Point	74 7
Relative humidity of Air	0 845
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	9 4
Maximum temperature of Air	82.6
Minimum do do	77.2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.
Movement of Wind do miles.	363
Fall of Rain inches	0.17
Total fall during month	34.86
Do. do. year	57 49
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th July	0.03

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depath of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.	July	h. m.	ft. in.
S.	29	m 2 28	27 10	29	m 8 19	16 6
		2 47a	28 9		9 7a	16 3
S.	30	m 3 24	27 1	30	m 9 14	17 9
		3 35a	27 10		10 4a	16 8
M.	31	m 4 27	26 5	31	m 10 20	19 2
	Aug.	4 27a	26 8	Aug.	1. 9a	17 1
Tu.	1	m 5 40	25 10	1	m 11 38	20 2
		5 29a	25 9			
W.	2	m 7 4	25 9	2	m 0 23	17 4
		0 41a	25 1		10a	20 7
Th.	3	m 8 30	26 1	3	m 1 37	17 4
		8 2a	24 10		2 22a	20 4
F.	4	m 9 23	26 8	4	m 2 35	17 2
		9 10a	25 1		3 32a	19 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

	A.M. Sunrise	P.M. Sunset
July 29 (Saturday)	6h. 12m'	7h. 18m.
" 30 (Sunday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 18m.
" 31 (Monday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 17m.
Aug. 1 (Tuesday)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17m.
" 2 (Wednesday)	6h. 10m.	7h. 19m.
" 3 (Thursday)	6h. 11m.	7h. 18m.
" 4 (Friday)	6h. 11m.	1h. 18m.

Phases of the Moon.—New Moon, July 24th. 6h. 17-1m. p.m.; First Quarter 31st, 9h. 51-6m., a.m.; Full Moon, Aug. 7th, 9h. 48-7m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 16th, 2h. 15-8m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 29th July, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore and Ambala report 1.26 inch. and 0.30 inch. of rain respectively. Skies are clear at Rawalpindi and moderately clouded elsewhere. Night temperature was above normal at Rawalpindi and Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Temperature did not differ much from the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu and Ajmer report 1.23 inch. and 0.23 inch. of rain respectively. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature was below normal at Ajmer and night temperature was above it at Jacobabad.

Gujart, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general. Ahmedabad reports a very heavy downpour of 6.70 inch. while Rajkot had 1.20 inch., Bhuj 0.35 inch., Bhavngar Para 0.26 inch., Surat 0.11 inch., Deesa 0.72 inch., Neemuch 0.40 inch., and Indore 0.75 inch. Skies are heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Heavy rain has been general over the division. Jubbulpore reports 0.58 inch., Saugor 2.42 inch., Hoshangabad 0.71 inch., Khandwa 1.43 inch., Akola 2.77 inch., Amraoti 2.19 inch., Nagpur 2.81 inch. and Chanda 4.53 inch. Skies are heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature was below normal at most stations.

The Konkan.—Rain has been nearly general. Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Karwar reporting 0.36 inch., 1.46 inch and 0.20 inch. respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.40 inch. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and day temperature was locally below the average.

General Remarks.—Conditions have become unsettled in the central parts of the reporting area and have determined heavy rain in the Central Provinces and at a few stations in Gujarat. Rain has fallen nearly generally in the Konkan, the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West and locally in north Hyderabad, Rajputana, the east Punjab and Malabar. Ahmedabad reports a very heavy fall of 6.70 inch. and Chanda of 4.53 inch.; other falls exceeding two inches in amount being 2.81 inch. at Nagpur, 2.19 inch. at Amraoti, 2.77 inch. at Akola and 2.42 inch. at Saugor. Information has not been received from a few stations in the Peninsula and Kathiawar.

Forecast.—An extension of rain is likely in Rajputana and the United Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 28th July, 1922.

The storm from the Bay which is of slight intensity is crossing the coast near Balasore and is apparently moving westwards. The monsoon has weakened in the Gangetic plain and the Punjab but has been active in Rajputana, and centarl parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota-Nagpur, Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces on the west coast of the Peninsula and on the north Madras coast and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, the Bombay Deccan and North Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, west of the United Provinces, the Assam, west of the United Provinces, the North-East Frontier Province and Gujarat.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Victoria Point, Rangoon one and a half inches; Mergui, Moulmein three; Tavoy six; Bassein, Kyaukpyu two; Akyab one; Mymensingh two; Balasore three; Cuttack one; False Point, Chaibasa one and a half; Ranchi two; Dehra Dun four; Sutna one.

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PROSPECTUSES ARE PRINTED WITH UTMOST EXPEDIENCY

BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY.

The third annual ordinary general meeting of the share holders of the above company was held on Thursday at New Queen's Road, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy presiding.

The directors report stated:—Since the last report was published the very serious depression in the trade has continued and as the result of the year's working, a small profit of Rs. 20,498 has been made. Adding to this the balance brought forward from the preceding year and deducting depreciation amounting to Rs. 27,410, the amount available for disposal is Rs. 2,47,982, which it is proposed to carry forward to the next year's account.

In moving the adoption of the report the chairman said:—I would like to draw your attention to the great financial difficulties that have cropped up during the period under review, and the consequent difficulties your directors

POONA RACING SEASON.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

NICETY WINS THE EPSOM PLATE.

The Poona racing season began yesterday with the holding of the first Extra Meeting. The weather was not promising till the end of the 5th race when the rains ceased. It kept drizzling, however, till the last. This in no way interfered with the capital sport provided though the course was naturally heavy. The punters had not the best of the exchanges as some outsiders caused surprised by upsetting all calculations and paid large dividends. This was especially remarkable in the case of Black Top who paid Rs. 1,236-8. A circumstance which will stimulate the efforts of would-be punters to get rich quickly on the Turf. The enhancement of the railway fares, which have jumped up to Rs. 27-8 and Rs. 19 for 1st and 2nd classes respectively, in no way lessened the number of people who usually travel by the railway specials. As a matter of fact the trains were crowded by a large number of sportsmen who displayed much enthusiasm on the journey up though this was not much in evidence coming down. The trains ran up to time with their customary punctuality. Mr. Romer, the Assistant Traffic Superintendent travelled with the first class special to ensure the correct running and superintend the arrangements which were all that could be desired. The catering was excellent though some grumblers were not lacking. The catering on the course also was splendid. The only fly in the ointment were—Flies—which remind one of the plagues of Egypt. The motor service was well done and the police arrangements worked smoothly. Many members of the Bombay Legislative Council were much in evidence on the course. They seemed to have enjoyed the distraction very much after their strenuous duties in the Council.

Proceedings began with the 1st Division of the Aleppo Plate of 5 furlongs for Arabs in the 2nd Division. Out of twenty candidates on the card, five declined. Honeysuckle was selected as favourite and he justified the confidence placed in him. He beat Beadmaker comfortably. Ajeel who secured third place paid over 4 to 1 for place money.

As only Financier declined in the 2nd Division, a larger field started. In this race White Rose was made favourite though Bayrukdar also received considerable support. The winner turned out to be Toonah who ran three times in Bombay last season and once placed fourth. The remunerative dividend of 33 to 1 was paid on the winner, a fact that made the mouths of money water. Morris was the jockey of the winner of this race as he was also that of the first race.

In the 3rd Division of the same Plate Vernon, True Love and Once Again were scratched and out of a field of eighteen Hatchel was hot favourite. He won comfortably from Last Day who beat Jerwan for second place. Jerwan also had a large following. This horse will improve.

The next race on the programme was the C. B. Trial Plate of 6 furlongs, in which a field of twelve started. The public would hear nothing but Steel Blue ridden by McPherson. The favourite was beaten by Black Top ridden by the smart Indian jockey Babajan. Great excitement prevailed when the huge dividend of Rs. 1,236 was declared. Why this horse was so badly neglected is quite unaccountable as he did very well in Mysore lately. This paper tipped him to win this race. It was a pity that Sugar Cane was restive at the gate. Some attributed the misfortune of the favourite to this fact.

Quite a good field started in the Beginners' Plate though six declined. Flaming Orb owned by Mr. M. Goculdass was considered the best of the lot and never left his numerous supporters in doubt the moment he was required to go. He outclassed his field completely as was expected by the public. In England this animal did well and it caused great satisfaction to the public that he has taken kindly to the Indian climate.

The next race on the programme, the Epsom Plate, was also annexed by one of Mr. Goculdass's new importations. A large number of scratchings brought the field down to six starters only and of this number Brixworth and Floreal were strongly fancied. Nicety finely ridden by A. C. Walker settled the issue easily from Brixworth who could only secure second honour half a length behind.

Mossley, St. Agnes Eve, Claim A and My Patsey were scratched in the Stockton Plate of 7 furlongs. In this race Blackwater was strongly fancied. This race was won by Lady Cleopatra who, it will be remembered, had developed leg troubles after a brilliant beginning. She seems quite well now as she won convincingly from Undies who beat Blackwater for second place.

The Mohammerah Plate of 6 furlongs for Arabs in the 2nd Division brought the proceedings to a close. In this race the favourite Never Mind made a poor display as did also All Clear and Arthur. Dublin ridden by Dobie won after a stiff fight from Karam who dead-heated with Latiff for second place. This race was very exciting and brought the issue to a splendid closing.

Details:—

THE ALEPPO PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Messrs N E Patel and A K Glaswala's HONEYSUCKLE 8-2 Morris 1
Mr A M Khairaz's BEADMAKER 8-2 Mujeed 2
Mr A S Irani's AJEEL 8-8 Walker 3
Messrs Shamlan and S N Mahomed's PALEFACE 4

Did not run:—Red Ruby, Shanavaz, Tantalus, Hoomayun, and Persian Star.

Also ran:—Baynet, Abadan, Red Silk, Klettitor, Dohan, History, Plassey, Mabdir, Balance, Sikher, and Gerard.

The race:—A good start saw Paleface take a lead followed by Honeysuckle, Beadmaker, Ajeel and Balance. This order was maintained till they entered the straight, where Balance faddied away. Here Honeysuckle took the railings and together with Beadmaker and Ajeel at his heels made a race for home and just lasted to win by a neck, neck separating second and third, a head third and fourth.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 18/8; Places Rs 13/8, Rs 29 and Rs. 53/8.

Time:— 1 minute 11 4/5 seconds.

Favourite:—Honeysuckle.

Trainer:—Cumberally.

THE ALEPPO PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 5 furlongs

Mr Elia Abdulnoor's TOONAH 8-8 Morris 1
Mr S D Magrabi's WHITE ROSE 8-5 Townsend 2
Mr M T Kazrani's LORD DURHAM 8-0 Walker 3
Mr A S Fezi's LIMERICK 9-4 Burn 4

Did not run:—Financier.

Also ran:—Clinker, Malabar, Narin, Najdi, Goodman, Inkin, Hermit, Senior, Talal, Amit, Vagrant, Fluke, Bayrukdar, Hilal and Patriot.

The race:—A level start with Limerick and Narin ahead of the field. They were followed by Lord Durham, Toonah and Malabar on the outside who was going strong. They entered the straight in this order when Toonah took command, and although hotly chased by White Rose went to win by half a length, half a length separating second and third, and 1½ lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 12 4/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 344/8; Places Rs. 44, Rs. 14 and Rs. 57.

Favourite:—White Rose.

Trainer:—Syed Mustapha.

THE ALEPPO PLATE. Division III.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr Heath's HATCHEL 8-7 McPherson .....
Mr A M Khairaz's LAST DAY 7-12 Mujeed 2
Mr N E Patel's JERWAN, 8-6 Raymond ... 3*
Mr Ebrahim Gazee's NASARALLA 7-12 Donnelly 3*

*Dead-heat.

Did not run:—Vernon, Truelove, and Once Again.

Also ran:—Towfik, Moon, Ruby, Arbeed, Shahin, Eagle, Aeroplane, Obized, Alder, Nanah, Amirjung, Osiris, and Ambari.

The race:—Aeroplane led from Jerwan, Towfik, Last Day and Hatchel. At the third furlong Towfik dropped and Nasaralla came to the fore with Last Day moving swiftly on the outside, Hatchel near the rails. Entering the straight, Hatchel made his effort and stayed to win by three-quarters of a length, one and three-quarter lengths between second and third, Jerwan at the last moment deadheating with Nasaralla.

Time: 1 minute 12 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 20; Places Rs. 16, Rs. 70, Rs. 12 and Rs. 36.

Favourite:—Hatchel.

Trainer:—A. Dillon

THE C. B. TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Mirza Mahomed Husain's BLACK TOP 8-7 Babajan 1
Mr Heath's STEEL BLUE 9-11, McPherson 2
General Raja Sir Harisingh's CRIADILLO 7-13 Donnelly 3
Mr Heath's ZARA 6-7 Purtoosingh 4

Also ran:—Sugarcane, Mountain, Apple, Better Hope, Maple, Bhopal Hope, Delegate, Fountain, Monsoon Jack.

The race:—Sugarcane caused a little delay at the gate, by refusing to take his place. As soon as the barrier was released, Steel Blue and Zara jumped out followed by Sugarcane with Black Top lying handy on the outside. They entered the straight in this order, when Black Top hotly challenged the leader and despite the fine efforts made by Steel Blue, he was beaten by a neck, and his stable companion also lost his third place to Criadillo who came with a rush at the last moment. Three and a half lengths between second and third, and two and a half lengths between third and fourth.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 1,236/8; Places Rs. 54, Rs. 11/8 and Rs. 27/8.

Favourite:—Steel Blue.

Trainer:—Rashid Dakeel.

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr M Goculdass' FLAMING ORB 8-11 Walker 1
Mr N Cannon's CEREMONY 7-8 Thompson 2
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's WOORALI 8-12 Purtoosingh 3
H H the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's MARY'S LAMB 8-12 Ritchie 4

Did not run:—Lavosky, Fairie, Miss Match, Cherry, Resilience, and Merton.

Also ran:—Eudorette, First Grade, Night Watch, Leadless, Golden Cream, Olivine, Victoria Cross, Sombrous, Chipstead Valley, Lady Loo, and Kintail.

The race:—An excellent start saw them away, Flaming Orb, Sombrous, Lady Loo, Woorali keeping together till the fourth furlong, Chipstead Valley showing for a while. Entering the straight Woorali was seen running hatteringly for a time, Flaming Orb was ahead still. Ceremony who came from the outside made valiant efforts to get on terms with the leader but could make no impression. Won by three-quarters of a length, 2 lengths between second and third, 2½ lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 5 3/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 20; Places Rs. 12, Rs. 56 and Rs. 16.

Favourites:—Flamming Orb and Woorali.

Trainer:—J. Robinson.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr M Goculdass' NICETY 8-6 Walker 1
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's BRIXWORTH 8-1 Purtoosingh 2
Mr J C Gaistaun's FLOREAL 9-3 Dobie ... 3
H H the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's NURSE BOBS 8-12 Ritchie 4

Did not run:—Eudorette, Golden Treasury, Miss Goodenough, and Flamming Orb.

Also ran:—Quite Dark, Kilrea, Flight Errant, Pine Tree, Bohea, and Overseer.

The race:—An indifferent start: Kilrea immediately set the pace, Floreal, Nurse Bobs, Nicety and Brixworth going together. At the third furlong, Kilrea faded away and the others headed into the straight, and nearing home-distance Nicety and Brixworth fought out the issue, the former lasting out to win by half a length, one length between second and third, and one and a half lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 19 1/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 88/8; Places Rs. 16, Rs. 11/8 and Rs. 13.

Favourites:—Brixworth and Floreal.

Trainer:—J. Robinson.

THE STOCKTON PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Mr. S. N. Mahomed's CLEOPATRA 9-0 Burn 1
Mr. Vernon's UNDIES 10-0 Morris 2
Mr. Heath's BLACKWATER 8-10 McPherson 3
Genl. Raja Sir Harisingh's MAGICAL MIKE 9-7 Downelly 4

Did not run:—Mossley, St. Agnes' Eve, My Patsey, Claim A.

Also ran:—Oregon Pine, Jovial, Brittomart, Lomo, Milk Maid, King of the Ring, Thunder, Hibernia, Stellite, Braganza.

The race:—Magical Mike took the lead, closely followed by Oregon Pine, Blackwater and Undies, Cleopatra lying 5th in order. Entering the straight, Oregon Pine dropped behind and the leaders raced home closely pursued by Cleopata who came from the outside to win by one length, one and a half lengths 2nd and 3rd, one length 3rd and 4th.

Time:—1 minute 34 2/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 50; Places Rs. 19, Rs 54-8 and Rs. 14.

Favourite.—Blackwater.

Trainer:—M. Ryan.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Noble's DUBLIN 9-0 Dobie 1
Mr. S. R. A. Wahab's LATIFF 7-9 Townsend 2*
Mr. M. Curseljee's KARAM 8-4 Morris ... 3*
Mr. Khamisa's SUMMERTON 9-2 Easton 4

*Dead-heat.

Also ran:—Nevermind, Romeo, Four Aces, Taj, Arthur, All Clear, Firjan, Sammy.

The race:—A very level start saw All Clear take a flying lead of a length and a half which he held till the 3rd furlong, when Dublin, Karam, Archer and Taj closed on him, the latter especially doing a good run into the straight. Here Taj faded away Latiff and Summerton closely pursuing the leaders. They made a fine race of it breast to breast, Dublin just winning by a short head, 2nd and 3rd dead-heating.

Time:—1 minute 28 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 204/8; Places Rs. 43/8, Rs. 39/8 and Rs. 25/8.

Favourites:—Taj and Arther.

Trainer:—Owner.

PROGRAMME.

EXTRA MEETINGS.

2nd Extra Meeting Saturday, 5th August 1922.
3rd Extra Meeting Saturday, 12th August 1922.
4th Extra Meeting Tuesday, 15th August 1922.
5th Extra Meeting Saturday, 19th August 1922.
6th Extra Meeting Saturday, 26th August 1922.

FIRST MEETING. (Four Days.)
1st Day Wednesday, 30th August 1922.
2nd Day Saturday, 2nd September 1922.
3rd Day Wednesday, 6th September 1922.
4th Day Saturday, 9th September 1922.

SECOND MEETING. (Three Days.)
1st Day Saturday, 16th September 1922.
2nd Day Wednesday, 20th September 1922
3rd Day Saturday, 23rd September 1922

EXTRA MEETINGS.
7th Extra Meeting Saturday, 30th Sept. 1922
8th Extra Meeting Wednesday, 4th Oct. 1922
9th Extra Meetin Saturday, 7th Oct. 1922.

CALCUTTA MONSOON MEETING.

FIRST DAY'S RESULTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 29.

The following are the results of the Calcutta Moonsoon Meeting, First Day, (Saturday.)

THE HURDLE RACE.—Distance about 1½ miles over 7 flights.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500. Hurdle race for horses W A & C raised 14 lbs. with penalties.

Major Molony's KING OF BEES 10-3 Hutchins 1
Mr Ghose's ONE TOO MANY 10-3 Murrell 2
Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad's WELL OVER 10-2, Tassie 3

Messrs Douetil and Hartley's DURBAN 10-3 Mr Marsh 4

Also ran:—Quarterly 10-3; Chatty Bit 10-3; The Reading 10-3; Happy Iola 10-3.

Won by 1 3/4 lengths, 6 lengths between second and third, 2 lengths between third and fourth.

Time:— 3 minutes 4 1/5 seconds.

Totalizators paid: Win Rs. 20. Places Rs. 13½, Rs. 18½ and Rs. 83½.

Betting:—5 to 4 on King of Bees, fives on Quarterly and Happy Iola, eights One Too Many, longer prices the others.

THE MAIDEN PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500. For maiden horses in the 3rd Division W A & C.

Mr Pogose's SACK THE LOT 8-9 O'Brien 1
Mr Howeson's ANNA B 9-3 Bloss .....
Mr Davison's PPC 8-9 cd 8-10 Higgins .....
Mr Ariff's SIDBURN 9-3 Pullin .....

Also ran:—Entente 9-3, Record 9-3.

Won by 1½ lengths, 2½ lengths between second and third, 1½ lengths between third and fourth.

Time—1 minute 19 4/5 seconds.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 18. Places Rs. 12 and Rs. 12½.

Betting:—5 to 4 on Sack The Lot, 5 to 2 on Anna B, tens to fifteen the others.

THE BENGAL PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000 and third Rs. 500. For horses in the 3rd Division W A & C reduced 7 lbs with penalties and allowance.

Raja Sripal and Kour Rajendra Singh's LADY MYRA 8-10 O'Brien .....
Mr Main's STAPLES 8-10 R Mcquade .....
Sir Brown's NIKAIA STUART 8-5 Baker
Major Molony's SHILLELEH 9-3 Higgins

Also ran:—Second Sight 8-10, Saloon 8-10, The Square 8-10, Barsen 8-10, Glassington 8-5, Stage Whisper 8-5, Toren Light 8-5, Saint Joan 8-5.

Won by ½ length, 1½ lengths between second and third, 1 length between third and fourth.

Time—1 minute 17 4/5 seconds.

Totalizators paid—Win Rs. 56. Places Rs 21½, 20½ and Rs. 12½.

Betting:—Twos on Double Win and Glassington, fives on Staples and Lady Myra, longer prices the others.

THE BENGAL PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr Lauder's ENCHANTER 8-5 Baker ... 1
Mr Gaistaun's VADIE 8-5 A D Walker .. 2
Raja Singa and Kour Singh's SARFARAZ, 7-8 Mossamon .....
Mr Howeson's DARLING 9-3 Bloss .....

Also ran:—Volage Pet 8-5.

Won by 3½ lengths, 2½ lengths between second and third, 2 lengths between third and fourth.

Time—1 minute 18 seconds.

Totalizators paid—Win Rs. 121½. Places Rs. 25½ and Rs. 13.

Betting—7 to 4 on Vadie, threes on Sarfaraz, sevens on Volage Pet, longer prices the others.

THE BIBUEY PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; and third Rs. 300. For maiden horses in the 4th Division W A & C

Mr Thomas' GOLDEN MEMORY 9-2 O'Brien 1
Mr Lauder's ENCHANTER 9-3 Baker 2
Mr Bose's POLIGNAC 8-3 Northmore 3
Mr Meerza's GEISHA GIRL 9-3 H Mcquade 4

Also ran:—Lindum 9-3.

Won by a neck, 1½ lengths between second and third and 1½ lengths between third and fourth.

Time—1 minute 5 2/5 seconds.

Totalizators paid—Win Rs. 46½. Places Rs. 17½ and Rs. 16.

Betting—Evens on Polignac, twos on Enchanter, fours on Golden Memory, longer prices the others.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

K, S, L, I, (2) DRAW WITH BOMBAY GYMKHANA (2),

Perhaps the most interesting game in the whole course of the Harwood League Football Tournament was played off yesterday when the K. S. L. I. found themselves ranged against the Bombay Gymkhana. The Infantry team by their previous record of fine performances has earned for itself a reputation for invincibility. Besides, on the previous occasion when these two teams were pitted against each other the Infantry team achieved a facile victory with a score of two goals to nil. Hence the K. S. L. I. itself entered the game with an amount of assurance, which however, on the turn of the game proved to be totally unwarranted. For after a strenuous game the Gymkhana was able to emerge on level terms with the K. S. L. I. with a score of two goals all. The spectators also were considerably surprised by this unlooked for end of the game and loudly applauded the Gymkhana on the creditable performance of the day

Play began punctually at 5-45 p.m. Attracted by the participation of K. S. L. I. in the day's match quite a record crowd had turned up to witness the game. Fortunately, there was no rain and the play proceeded without any interruption, The opening of the game saw the Gymkhana attacking Their forwards took the K. S. L. I. backs completely by surprise and tried rushing tactics on the Infantry goal. Etherington, Millen and Thow played with great determination and judgment and as a result of their persistent attacks before the game was five minutes old the Gymkhana drew first blood and scored a goal. The K. S. L. I. was considerably cast down by this initial rebuff and their forwards for a while hung back in the attack. But stung to renewed activity by the desire to get an equaliser, their forwards made repeated incursions into the Gymkhana territory only to be baulked by the resolute defence put up by Evans and Terry of the Gymkhana defence line. Towards the close of the first half, however, a penalty was awarded against the Gymkhana and off these the Infantry team managed to come out on level terms.

Play after the half time also proved to be a strenuous fight. Two goals were evenly divided by the teams during this half. The K. S. L. I. was the first to bag a goal. The subsequent game proved to be an uphill fight on the part of the Gymkhana to secure an equaliser. But for a long time they were not able to score. Their attacks lacked sting and the clever K. S. L. I backs had no difficulty in frustrating all attempts at their citadel. A prolonged struggle followed, but towards the fag end of the game a long distance shot from one of the Gymkhana players though stopped at first by the K. S. L. I. custodian was again directed to the goal and it slipped by the goalkeeper. The score at the end of the game was:—

K. S. L. I. ..... 2 goals.
BOMBAY GYMKHANA ... 2 goals.

The teams were:—

K. S. L. I.—Goal—Corpl. Smith; Backs: Sergt. Evans and Pte. Lewis; Halves—C. Q. M. S. Flavell Lieut. Carter and Bdsm. Hinson; Forwards—Pte. White, Lce-Corpl. Lea, Pte. Newman, Pte. Millard and Sergt. Puttock.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Goal—A. G. Pearson; Backs—M. O. Evans and G. E. Terry; Halves—H. H. Ball, W. A. Lowry and P. Bradley; Forwards—G. T. Gillespie, C. Etherington, H. Millen, G. O. Thow and J. R. B.Q Challen.

Referee:—Mr. MacGrath.

FORTHCOMING MATCHES.

Monday.—Customs vs. G. I. P. Institute.
Tuesday:—Gymkhana vs. Staff. Kick-off 5.45 p.m.

AVIATOR BLAKE'S FLIGHT.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, July 28.

Further details regarding Aviator Blake are now to hand. After leaving Karachi on 22nd at 11-15 hours, he arrived Sibi at 16-30 hours to fill up with petrol. The next morning at six hours, he started for Quetta but mist was heavy on the mountains and he had to return to ground. On landing Sibi for the second time the skid and the undercarriage of the machine were damaged but no one hurt. The spare parts were supplied by Mr. Murphy, late of the Air Force, now civil aviator, Karachi, and labour was despatched to the spot by air force at Drigh Road Depot. The flight was resumed at nine hours on Wednesday and Quetta was reached at the same day where halt is being made to put the machine in proper repair for flight to Calcutta.

PICKETS ARRESTED IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 29.

Kumud Ranjan Guha and fifteen others who were arrested yesterday while picketting foreign piece-goods shops at Burrabazar were placed on trial to-day before the Fifth Presidency Magistrate. Kumud Ranjan Guha was discharged, his father giving an undertaking that his son would not repeat the offence any more. The other accused were fined Rs. 10 each, in default one month's simple imprisonment. To-day only a limited number of picketters were out, of whom eleven were arrested.

BARDOLI CONGRATULATES MR. G. DESAI.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, July 29.

The Bardoli Taluqa Congress Committee has resolved to congratulate Mr. Gopaldas Ambaidas Desai on his estates having been attached by the Government of Bombay for his taking part in the Non-co-operation movement.

ERODE WELCOMES PT. NEHRU.

(Associated Press.)

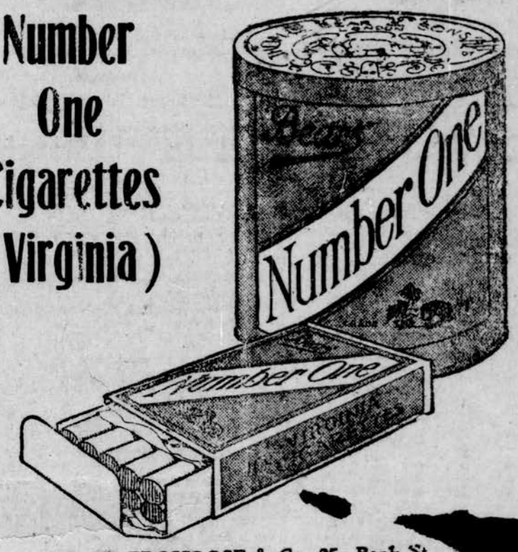
MADRAS, July 29.

An Erode message says that the Municipal Council of Erode welcomed Pandit Motilal Nehru and other members of the Civil Disobedience Committee on their arrival there to-day by presenting an address printed in Khaddar.

The Muthialpet Muslim Anjuman, Madras, at a meeting passed a resolution urging the Government of India to make substantial reduction in the provincial contribution taken from Madras.

Bears'

Number One Cigarettes (Virginia)



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Rs. 5-8
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SUCCESS AND ENTIRE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED IN CASE OF FAILURE.
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Now is the time to test our wonderful PLANCHETTE.

REMARKABLE PRESS OPINION.

The "H Kesari." Volume II. No. 20, Thursday, October 26, :—"We have received a wonderful Planchette from Prof. Kotie for Review. Really it is a wonderful pattern of Prof. Kotie's invention. We are very much pleased to see its wonders. A person puts a question mentally or verbally and the Planchette moves on the paper and writes the answer neatly. Questions regarding the Past, the Present, and the Future may be put and answers obtained in any language. Anybody may send for this Planchette from the Magical Co., Jhansi, and see the wonders."

A FEW TESTIMONIALS MORE.

M. Simon. Esq., of Messrs Brown & Co., Ltd,, writes from Hatton (Ceylon) on the 15th Sept. 1921 :—"I got one of your Planchettes from a friend of mine who came herefrom India. I can say that it is a very wonderful thing. During my entertainemnts I am in success every time with yourPlanchette."

I. B. Honnavarkar, Esq., of the Eastern Bank, Ltd., writes from Bombay on the 23rd September 1921 :—"I am glad to inform you that I am successful in getting answers from the Planchette that I bought from you recently."

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The Manager, THE MAGICAL CO. Dept: B,
Jhansi, INDIA.

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Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

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Trade W Mark

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YOUR FAVOURITE DRINK

The health saving, temper saving, and money saving advantages of AMBER TIPS TEA have helped to make it the favourite drink of the people of Western India

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ORANGE PEKOE BLEND Re. 1-8 — PEKOE BLEND Re. 1-4

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Reductions in prices!

AMERICAN LINING CLOTH

for furniture, carriage cushions and Motor lining. Colours Black, D. Blue and Green. Qualities Best and Medium.

WATERPROOF HOOD CLOTH

Much used in this rainy season for Motor Hoods. For Samples and Prices apply to:—

H. A. KADIR & Co. KATOL NIVAS, SANDHURST ROAD BOMBAY 4 Telegrams:—"MOTORSTORE."

10 Hints on Economy Practice.

DON'T—1. Postpone buying if you can possibly do it to-day.

2. Keep costly Automobiles and increase running expenses when finances are depleted.
3. Encourage profiteering.
4. Go by the mere name and pay more for it.
5. Ride in a Car which is an apology to a bath-tub on four wheels.
6. Leave an opportunity when it knocks at your door.
7. Spend more on fuel and tyre than absolutely necessary.
8. Pay fabulous price to a lump of iron.
9. Fill middlemen's pockets when you get Cars at Factory price.
10. Go by any recommendation without knowing its merits.

Columbia Motors (India) Agency,

LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

Telegrams: "SERENE" *Telephone Nos.* 2313 & 4557.

MILITARY AUTOCRACY IN CANTONMENTS.

A TYPICAL INSTANCE.

The following petition addressed to the Commander-in-Chief in India reveals the extent of the autocracy of the military authorities in Indian cantonments. Elsewhere we have commented editorially on the incident:

Registered 327 Bottee Street.
Poona 12th October, '21.

To,

H. E. The Commander-in-Chief in India, Simla.

Through,

The General Officer Commanding, Poona.

Sir,

As a last resource, I feel constrained to have to appeal to you for protection of my rights and interests, and to place the following facts before you, for your most earnest consideration, with the hope that you will be pleased to fearlessly do me the justice, that my case demands and deserves:—

That I am the agent of bungalow No. 8 Stareby Road, situated in the Cantonment of Poona, and owned by my Sister.

2. That the said bungalow is now in the use and occupation of one Major S. E. Lewis, R.A.M.C. in terms of Section 6 House Accommodation Act II of 1902.

3. That the said tenant in contravention of the provisions of Section 17 of the said Act and Q. M. G. India's circular No. 4203/IV/3 (Q. M. G.) dated 3rd August 1920, and para 447 A. R. I. Vol. II, sublet without my knowledge and consent, half the bungalow to a European Engineer in the employ of an Engineering Firm in Bombay.

4. That had the said Engineer in private employ, been entitled to Quarters in terms of paras 443 and 448 A. R. I. Vol. II, a notice on his behalf would also doubtless have been issued by the Cantonment Authority, in terms of Section 6 H. A. Act II of 1902.

5. That the said sub-tenant without any locus standi, interfered maliciously with my workmen, and threatened to pelt them with tiles, with the result that they all struck work, and I had considerable difficulty in inducing them to return and resume work, and thus incurred loss.

6. That as a result of a strong and reasonable protest lodged with Major Lewis, against such unwarrantable and uncalled-for interference on the part of his sub-tenant, who was forthwith ordered to quit the bungalow, Major Lewis got terribly offended, and his next vindictive move, was to ask for unnecessary and heavy repairs, with a view to put to expense.

7. That on receipt of his letter dated 12th April, 1921, requesting me to send men to mend the holes caused in the ceiling cloths of their rooms, by tiles falling through, I at once sent workmen to carry out the repairs specified by the tenant, who sent his servant over to me conveying his approval of the work done.

8. That he also further requested me to renew the ceiling cloth of the dining hall which I dare say was thoroughly serviceable, and had only two holes in it, caused by tiles falling through, I promised to mend the holes in it, but certainly refused renewal. This irritated him to such a degree, that he ordered his servants to tear the ceiling cloth into bits, and so rendered it unserviceable and beyond repair.

9. That the servants frankly and readily confessed their guilty compliance with their masters orders, but pleaded, helplessness, and so I had the ceiling cloth replaced with the one I had in reserve. Not only this, but I whitewashed the same and colourwashed the whole dining hall. I put it to you Sir, who will compensate me for this wilful and wanton damage?

10. That he then by a letter dated 13th April 1921 made a cat's paw of the Cantonment Authority, and caused them to interfere in this private quarrel with me in contravention of Q.M.G.'s India circular quoted above, and to issue a notice No. 10 dated 14th April 1921 under section 97 of the Cantonment Code 1921 directing me to renew 'all' the ceiling cloths in the Bungalow on Stanley Road.

11. That the Executive Officer in his anxiety to please the tenant, issued the said notice No. 10 dated 14th April 1921, containing requirements, far exceeding the modest demands and expectations of Major Lewis, vide his letter dated 13th April 1921 to the Cantonment Magistrate Poona, and compare it with the notice quoted.

12. That the services of Mr. Sayed Jamirdin Munshi, the Cantt. Overseer were forthwith placed entirely at the disposal of the tenant by the Executive Officer, to report what repairs were required in order to make it appear as the notice itself purports, that the said notice was issued on the initiative of the Cantt. Authority, and not at the instance of the tenant, who thus received strong and unwarranted official support,

13. I again sent workmen, at once on receipt of the notice, and they took down the ceiling cloths, and put them up again in good order, as requested and above all approved by the tenant, as before.

14. That despite my compliance with the first notice, I received a second notice No. 241 dated 20th April 1921 giving me only six hours' notice stating that, the ceiling cloths in the bungalow will be renewed by the officer of the Cantonment Authority, in terms of section 290 of the Cantonment Code 1912. It took the Cantonment Authority one whole day to take down three ceiling cloths, which they left to be put up by me, after repairing the extensive damage done to them by the Cantonment Coolies.

15. That it was pointed out to the Cantonment Authority in my letter dated 21st April 1921, that only in case of a failure to comply with a notice legally issued, the code empowers them to execute the repairs, and to recover the cost, and that in the present case, it would constitute an abuse of law, and a flagrant overstepping of jurisdiction, as the said notice had already been complied with.

16. That the Cantonment Magistrate Poona in the face of my letters 20th and 21st April 1921, issued a third notice No. 14 dated 21st April 1921, under section 19 of the House Accommodation Act II of 1902, to renew, repair and remove the ceiling cloths in all the rooms of the bungalow wherever necessary, within fifteen days from the receipt of the same. A point for note is that, the Cantonment Overseer himself ordered to take down only three ceiling cloths, and these were already repaired and replaced, after repairing the damage done thereto by the Cantonment Coolies.

17. That the aged Executive Officer took the Law into his own hands, assumed and invested himself with magisterial powers, without the delegation of same to him by the Government of Bombay, and in his ignorance of law and procedure issued a summons on 22nd April 1921, under Section 97 of the Cantonment Code of 1912, for my prosecution before the Cantonment Magistrate, for breach of provisions of the Cantonment Code 1912, in the face of fifteen days time allowed me in the last notice dated 21st April 1921.

18. That I at once had a legal petition drawn up for Rs. 30, by a lawyer on 25th April 1921, and forwarded the same by registered post to the private address of the Cantonment Magistrate, who on receipt of the same, personally inspected the said bungalow, and officially informed me that, the matter has now been settled, and no further action is required."

19. That if the tenant, Major Lewis considered himself aggrieved at this decision of the Cantonment Magistrate, he ought to have applied for a Committee of Arbitration, under section 21 (b) of the Cantonment Code 1921, to decide the question of extra repairs required by him and not at all specified in any of the notices under reference. His next vindictive move was to personally prevail upon the A. C. R. E. M. W S, Poona, to carry out the additional and extra repairs required by him, but not authorised by the Cantonment Authority, and he paid for them out of my rent, against the provisions of the H. A. Act II of 1902.

20. That an application for the recovery of the rent from the tenant Major Lewis in terms of Section 29 of the H. A. Act II of 1902, was made to Col. Cumberledge, I.A. the then Cantt. Magistrate Poona, who held that the tenant was not at all justified in recovering the cost of repairs which were not specified in the notice, nor sanctioned by a Committee of arbitration, and he forwarded it for necessary action to the General Officer Commanding Poona, who upheld the action of the tenant.

21. That I then petitioned General Sir S. H. Climo, K. C. B. in Command of Poona District, and he very kindly invited me to an interview, vide his letter No. 1920 9/10/Att. 53-8-21. I explained matters to the G. O. C. as I have done herein, and showed him Major Lewis, letter Dt./5-5-21, in which he admitted (1) my having carried out the repairs specified in the said notice No. 14 Dt./21-4-21, and (2) asked for other repairs (not specified in the notice), and (3) threatened to take steps to have the same carried out by the M. W. S. The G. O. C. at once directed his Staff Officer Capt. Le Bas, to write to Major Lewis Stating that, he was not at all justified in recovering the cost of repairs, viz. Rs. 69/9/0, and directed him to refund the major portion of the same to me. To this proposition of G. O. C. to end all unpleasantness, I was perfectly agreeable, in view of Section 95 of the Cantonment Manual. But I understand that, Major Lewis misinformed the G. O. C. Sir S. H. Climo, stating that, my suit against him for the recovery of Rs. 69/9/9, deducted by him on a/c of cost of repairs executed by him, had been dismissed by the Court of Small causes at Poona, vide Head Quarters Poona Distt. letter No. 3515/2/8 Dt. 4-10-21. The real fact is this. I had Served Major Lewis with a notice Dt./23-5-21, of a suit for the recovery of rent illegally and unauthorisedly deducted by him, and this suit was withdrawn by me on 9-9-21, in view of the action of the G. O. C. and also on a/c of the omission by my lawyer to put in a power of attorney. Moreover Major Lewis was not present, in the Court on that day, and how can a suit be dismissed without the parties thereto being heard by the Judge?

In conclusion I beg to request that you will be pleased to direct Major Lewis, R. A. M. C. Poona (1) to refund the Sum of Rs. 69/9/9, illegally and unauthorisedly deducted by him out of the rent, (2) to direct his subtenant to leave the bungalow in complaince with your printed instructions to the G. O. S. C. Div. and Independent Brigades and to refund by way of compensation, the rent realised by him ever since the commencement of his tenancy from the subtenant, as your honour will see that, I had to incur heavy and needless expenditure to suit the whims and fancies of the tenant.

I have the honour etc.,
J. M. THANAWALLA,
Agent.
No. 8 Staveley Road.

RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS.

NAWAB SUES BEGUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, July 27.

A case is proceeding in the court of Mr. Sharga, Sub-Judge, Lucknow in which the Home Secretary to H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad has brought a suit for restitution of conjugal rights against his second wife Qamar Zumani Begum, widow of late Rajan of Nanpara. The wife has brought a cross suit for Rs. 5 lakhs and 20 thousand which she says her husband received from the Court of Wards, Nanpara, for and on behalf of her which he refused to give her. The Home Secretary, Zoolcader Jang Nawab Bahadur, in the witness box deposed to his family pedigree showing his wife to be his first cousin. His first marriage took place in 1894 and by that wife he had one son and one daughter, the second marriage took place in February 1912 against his wish but by the earnest persuasion of the Rani. The Rani executed a power of attorney in his favour soon after the marriage by which he was to receive 3 lakhs as dowry. Later, another power of attorney was executed in which he was to get sixty thousand from costs money. No quarrel arose between them in Hyderabad. His daughter married in 1916 and Rani bore all the expenses and no quarrel ensued and the Rani joined all the ceremonies. In the document exhibited in the court the plaintiff's counsel said that parts were written by the plaintiff but a part was added by the defendant much later, only to make out the present case. From 1917 Rani systematically refused his requests for money. The case will be resumed on the 28th instant.

AN URDU BOOK PROSCRIBED.

A Government of Bombay notification dated Poona, 28th July 1922, says:—

Whereas an Urdu book entitled "Barbad Musafir", Parts I and II, in one volume, printed at the Gulzar-e-Ahmadi Press, Khanda Street, Bombay, and published by Bakhshi Arjun Singh at Bombay, in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council contains seditious matter inasmuch as the said matter brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt or excites or attempts or excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 99-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), as amended by the Press Law Repeal and Amendment Act, 1922 (XIV of 1922), the Governor-in-Council is pleased to declare to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, or translations thereof, wherever found.

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PERSIA AND PARSIS.

(By G. K. N.)

As I read her history no greater harm has come to Persia than from some of her own sons, at home or abroad. Here is the freshest instance. It is laid before the public in the hope that the forces of disunion may betimes be disarmed. With the invaluable co-operation of my friend Mr. Dinshaw Irani, the solicitor, and younger enthusiasts, I have been endeavouring for some years to revive friendly relations between Persia and India and to strengthen the spirit of Iranianism which aims at no aggression but self-preservation. Friends have joined and dropped off and rejoined again. But the movement has from its inauguration the blessing of nearly the entire Parsi community from the venerable Sir Dinshaw Watcha down to the middle aged clerk of restricted vision whose public instructor is the powerful "Jame Jamshed."

Latterly the policy of Britain towards Persia has been one of unabashed jingoism, only less flagrantly immoral than that of Russia. And it was necessary for our purpose to lift the veil, at least partially. Our opponents here have got the handle they were looking for. They think that by taking up the brief of the British they are serving the cause both of Persians and Indian Parsis. They are only doing disservice to the better mind of Britain. For in attacking the present policy of the "unholy triad" of the British Cabinet we are endeavouring to expose the aggressiveness of a few men at the helm. Not to do so would be palpably unfair to the large body of the British who from time to time have protested against the filibustering trespass upon the soil of infirm and inoffensive Asiatics.

"DUBIOUS MOVES OF THE BRITISH."

So far, my colleagues and myself have indulged in no impracticable visions. We started to establish a few necessary facts touching Persia and we have accomplished that. It was artfully suggested that life, limb and property were unsafe in the country. This is now proved to be a libel invented by the advocates of the Diabolus. It is demonstrated by the safe and triumphant journey of our young friend Dr. M. Daby, that the caravan routes are much more secure than the precincts of Peshawar and the approaches of Matunga, both infested by Pathans against whose heavy raids the militia and the police are impotent. The religious fanaticism, except in obscure corners like Yezd, where too the fault does not altogether lie even with local Moslems, is a thing of the past. And Moslem Iran, perhaps with a cordial warmth exceeding its capacity, is inviting the Parsis to co-operate in the regeneration of the country. This was known to friends like Mr. Irani and Mr. F. S. Madan of the firm of Messrs. Dehdashti and many other Parsis in constant and living touch with all parts of Persia. One thing needed evidence. Such is the accumulated prestige of the British sense of justice, which is not extinct everywhere, that whenever my colleagues complained to my co-religionists in high places against the dubious moves of the British in Persia the latter either ridiculed my people or threw up their hands in indignant rage. Here, therefore, is corroboration which I beg you to insert in the "Chronicle", which has stood by our cause and earned the gratitude of Persia and India. All that I have urged, and more, is to-day abundantly corroborated. I quote from an illuminating contribution to the London "Times" (July 10) by the friend of the East, Major Arthur Moore, some of whose views on the Frontier Problem I had the great pleasure to find coincided with my own. I will not stand between the damaging indictment by the Major and the eager reader anxious to get at the truth about the doings of some Britishers in Persia. Let me only italicise portions so that they may leap to the eye of honest sceptics and justify our campaign which is not Anglophobe but certainly Persophile.

BRITISH BLUNDER IN PERSIA.

Major Moore writes in the "Times" of July 10:—

"After the Armistice we poured troops into the Caucasus, which is largely Musulman. Far across the Caspian we had troops even in famous Merv. At first these had a stabilizing influence, and we announced that we had come to keep the Bolshevists away. But as soon as the Bolshevist menace began to materialize, it was we who faded away. Why, then, did we go there at all? Islam has its own answer. *We went to try to get hold of the Baku oilfields, but we were not prepared to fight for them.*

Our northerly front was now in Persia. We persuaded an Anglophil Government of our own creation that we would defend its northern frontier, and with the help of *a personal bribe* of £130,000, stolen from British taxpayer, "to popularize the Anglo-Persian Agreement" (Englishmen do not know about this sum which the Foreign Office paid over in 1919, but Islam does), the Anglo-Persian Agreement was signed. But here, again, our *bluff* was called. When the Agreement was being negotiated Denikin was threatening Moscow, and British troops held the Caucasus. Nine months after its signature the Bolshevists were on the Persian frontier and were cutting Denikin's fleet out of the Persian port where it had taken refuge.

The British troops, after offering vain opposition to a Bolshevist landing at Enzeli, were withdrawn from Meshed lest they might come in contact with the Bolshevists. It was now given out that British troops were in Persia to lend moral support but not to fight. *Persian troops under Russian officers were put in front of the British troops and fought the Bolshevists with varying fortune.*

To the Persians it seemed that we continued to keep troops in Persia solely in order to bring pressure upon Persia to ratify the Anglo-Persian Agreement and to enable the "political officers" whom we had sprinkled over the north to interfere in local and tribal affairs with authority and prestige. *For nearly three years after the Armistice the Persian Prime Minister was invariably nominated by the British Legation and chose his colleagues to suit the British Minister's wishes.*

The Bolshevists meanwhile announced that as soon as the British troops evacuated Northern Persia they would quit Enzeli and Resht. Though we made it plain that in no circumstances would we oppose the Bolshevists, *we yet professed to believe* that in some way we were keeping them out of Teheran, and when at last, in the spring of 1921, financial considerations forced us to withdrawal from Northern Persia, *we first got up a panic, and ordered British business to close down and British women and children to quit Teheran.*

The actual result of our withdrawal was that the Bolshevists followed suit, and that for the first time for nearly fifty years the Persian capital is now protected by a purely Persian force with Persian officers. *It is also certain that never in the course of its history has the Persian Cossack Division been so efficient as it is to-day.*

"THE BUSINESS" OF THE COUNCIL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is an irony of fate that Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, the President of the Bombay Legislative Council, who has always been so anxious to maintain the dignity of the Council and that of his own office, and who often preaches homilies on the proper conduct of the proceedings of that august body, should himself have sacrificed both the dignity of the Council and strict adherence to parliamentary practice, by putting to the vote the invitation of the Western India Turf Club to the Council to attend the inaugural meeting of the Poona Races this season. We might next hear of an enterprising Board of Directors of a Cinema Company inviting the Council to witness the release of their latest six reel production featuring a great star in her magnificent and daring exploits. For the Cinema is also a form of public amusement, less harmful than the race course, which, perhaps it is contended, is also a form of public amusement.

That our Governors have driven in state to the Race Course, and lent their support to the activities of the Turf Club does not mean that the Legislative Council should officially, and as a legislative body, recognize an invitation of the kind extended to them. Individual members are and have always been at liberty to attend the Races. But the seriousness with which it was proposed to adjourn the Council on Saturday in order that the Council might go and attend the Races in State is unthinkable, undignified, ludicrous, and without even a precedent in Parliamentary practice in any part of the world. The President took a very unbecoming step, and compromised the dignity of the House by taking official notice of the invitation, and putting it to the vote.

What surprises me most is that the puritan Sir Narayan Chandavarkar should have so seriously considered the invitation of the Turf Club to grace the opening day of the Poona Racing season, the invitation of a recognized betting institution, one of the wealthiest of its kind, with an annual income of nearly three crores of rupees, all received from the gamble at the Tote. Any day our Legislators might find themselves called upon to legislate on the Club's income or organization, and official attendance at the races must needs prejudice their position in the eyes of the public as impartial legislators. At any rate, their action in attending the races *as legislators* (the invitation was sent to them *as such*) would certainly be open to the charge of indignity, if not of grave impropriety. And the action of the President in consulting the members in open Council in such a matter is perhaps only a little more undignified.

I leave your readers to judge for themselves of the action of the President of the Council, and its several unofficial members who scrambled to vote in favour of accepting the invitation. All honour to Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, and others who had the moral courage to oppose the adjournment of the Council for a purpose of no public importance, and who refused to be a party to suspend the business of the Council for such an unbecoming purpose.—Yours, etc.

L. R.

Bombay, July 29.

"GOD IS MY SURETY."

A Hyderabad (Sind) correspondent writes:—

Khair Mohamed, a young Muslim lad, aged about 11 years, was arrested on the afternoon of 21st instant under section 108 at Matli, for having made speeches at Tando Mohamed Khan. On the 22nd morning he was brought for trial before Mr Bolus, District Magistrate of Hyderabad, whose name is already familiar to your readers. Following answers were given by the accused when questioned by the District Magistrate:—

Q.—What is your name?
A.—"Azad."
Q.—Your father's name?
A.—Islam.
Q.—What is your caste?
A.—I am a Non-co-operator by caste.
Q.—What work have you been doing?
A.—I have been preaching Sedition against the Government:
Q.—Will you offer any Sureties?
A.—Never. My Surety is my God.
Q.—Will you apologize?
A.—Why should I do so when I know I have committed no sin, and have done my duty as an Indian.

The District Magistrate then asked him whether he would offer bail. The accused refused to do so, whereupon he was released on Personal Recognizance and was asked to be present in the District Magistrate's Court on the 25th July. Khair Mahomed attended the Court on the 25th instant and was again asked by Mr. Bolus whether he would apologize, and on his refusal to do so, the hearing was fixed for the 1st August.

GUNTUR TO PRESENT AN ADDRESS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 29.

The Guntur Municipal Council has resolved to present a welcome address to the members of the Civil Disobedience Committee.

TRAMWAY SERVICE.

MR. BAPTISTA SENT ROUND THE CAPE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The trams are so overcrowded that it is practically impossible to find a vacant seat at the Council Road station in the cars proceeding towards the J. J. Hospital. My practice is therefore to take a tram to the Museum and come back by the same car. Yesterday I did the same, but the car was diverted to Colaba at the Museum, I got into another car No. 128. Before I boarded it I inquired whether it was going to the J. J. Hospital. When I was assured of it I got in. I got a ticket No. A. O 270182 for Mazagon clipped change at J. J. Hospital. By the time this car got to Petit's Library it was as usual quite full. Two little English girls from school could find no room. When the car got to Dhobi Talao it was diverted to the Girgaum line by the Inspector. Thereupon the car was practically emptied. Only four passengers remained including myself. The men had to get into another car that was standing but that too looked quite full. I saw the people standing for the next car to come in the drizzle. Both cars being quite full it was stupid of the Inspector to divert my car. Right up to Charni Road my car went more than half empty as only a few got in. There was, therefore, no heavy traffic to serve on this line. Passengers had to put up with discomfort on account of the stupidity of the Inspector. To make matters worse the conductor said the ticket would not be available for change at Charni Road Junction as it was clipped for change at J. J. Hospital. I had to pay another anna at the Charni Road Junction. So my device failed. I was sent round the Cape for an extra anna.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

July 28.

FRONTIER TROUBLE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 28.

The following *communique* has been issued:—In Waziristan on the 22nd instant, the Takki Zam came down an washed away about 30 feet of the retaining wall of the road between Kotkai and Sora Rogha. The damage is, however, reported not to be serious and the breach is being repaired. On the 24th it was reported that the Glaisan Kach route from Tank to Manzai was impassable and also that the road across the river-bed north of Jandola was unfit for cars.

Reports from the Mashud country state that on the 24th instant a party of about 50 Jalal Khels were lying up in Sagar Nala, about 2 miles north-east of Jandola. The Jandola movable column moved out from the camp at 5-30 in the morning to attempt to round up this gang, but the enemy fled on the approach of our troops, suffering two casualties. The permanent telegraph line in the Ladha area was seriously interfered with in three places by hostile action on the 25th instant.

ADDRESSES TO PUNJAB GOVERNOR

(Associated Press.)

ROHTAK, July 28.

His Excellency the Governor of Punjab was entertained on the 27th instant at Gurgaon by non-official members of the District Board at a garden party, and received addresses from the District Board, the Co-operative Society and the Soldiers' Association. On the morning of 28th, he arrived at Rohtak and after-receiving an address from the Municipality, was met by a large and distinguished body of Indian military officers of the district.

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS.

ENGLAND BEAT FRANCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 28.

In the International Athletic match at Chelsea England beat France by 57 points to 42.

FLYING ACROSS NORTH POLE.

(Reuter's Telegram).

LONDON, July 30.
LATER.

Nome Alaska.—Amundsen has abandoned the attempt to reach Point Barrow in the schooner Maud and has transferred to the schooner Holmes. According to a wireless message from the Maud the plan to fly across the North Pole has been abandoned until next year.

AMUNDSEN'S "MAUD" LEAVES FOR THE ARCTIC.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LATER.

Nome Alaska.—Amundsen's ship the "Maud" has left Deering for the Arctic. Amundsen was unable to land at Deering with the aeroplane in which he expects to fly to the North Pole.

DIRECT WIRELESS BETWEEN INDIA AUSTRALIA & S. AFRICA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 29.

Reuter understands that the Post Office is negotiating for the construction of a wireless station for working directly with South Africa, India and Australia. The initial cost is estimated at a million sterling, and yearly maintenance at half a million. The Post Office is provisionally prospecting a site at the Bourne in Lincolnshire. The Leafield station will be retained for communicating with Egypt, Palestine etcetera.

"NO MORE WARS."

"EUROPE LOOKING TO INDIA FOR LEAD."

MEETING IN BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian League a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Saturday evening to celebrate the anniversary of the Great War, when speeches were delivered on "No more wars upon the earth" by various gentlemen, Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall presiding.

At the outset the chairman called upon Mr. Jhabwala, the Secretary of the Humanitarian League to read a letter from Mr. Natarajan sympathising with the object of the meeting. Mr. Natarajan wrote:—

I much regret that I am prevented by indisposition from attending the meeting this evening to join with other similar meetings held in several other places to express humanity's firm resolve to have no more wars. I am convinced that with many mistakes mankind everywhere is beginning to realize the truth that violence solves no problem and that non-violence—*Ahimsa*—is the right solution and righteous way in national and international matters. At the same time the question which one has to ask himself or herself is "How shall I personally help wars to cease." The answer is a paradox, "It is by waging daily and hourly war against our own lower natures that each one of us can merely help to end war and oppression between nations and races."

AIMLESS AND SENSELESS WARS MUST END.

Mr. Pickthall then opening the proceedings said he felt he was there under false pretences because it was a meeting of pacifists while he was not a pacifist. He believed in his heart that the effort after righteousness of every man may end on the battlefield, but the aim of the meeting was that the aimless and senseless wars like that which they had lately seen should cease. On that day in 1914 hostilities broke out in Europe. Some years previous to that war he (the speaker) had had his attention concentrated on the Eastern question. And judging from what he had seen of Russia's conduct in the East of Europe, he thought that Germany was right to declare war after the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria. The Germans had committed a mistake when they invaded Belgium. If they had guarded their frontier against France, and gone head down for Russia, the sympathy of the whole world would have been with them. Now when they looked back for a moment to the terrible devastation in so many countries, costing the life of over 25 millions of human beings could they really say the war had been worth while. It had done no good anywhere. Everything was worse than before.

The next war between European countries would not be fought with European soldiers. The French had already said, that they would use North African Arabs and Senegalis, people who had nothing to do with the quarrel. He reminded the audience of the message of Mr. Natarajan that the people should firmly resolve that there should be no more wars. What was the use of their firmly resolving? That would not stop war. He had told them at the outset that he was not a pacifist as he believed in war, but now he would tell them that he was a pacifist. He believed in non-violent non-co-operation as the beginning of a movement which might stop war. The present rulers of the world had all the weapons of war on their side. The only way for them was to withdraw connection from those people and form a nucleus of righteous conduct to which all the millions who object to war could join themselves. Non-violent Non-co-operation was the first step of opposition to this aimless and senseless violence. They should pursue the path of overcoming evil in others by increasing goodness in themselves. If they built up this strength and character they would soon form a great power to oppose evil in the world. As a Mussalman he believed that there was a Power of Goodness high above all these struggles and this aimless and senseless violence, and if they pursued the path of goodness the hosts of Him who actually rules the world would fight for them and give them victory (applause.)

Mr. Jabwalla then explained the object of the Humanitaria nLeague which was, he said, to spread peace and good will upon the earth, their principle being non destruction of life, not only human but even of animals.

FIRST RESOLUTION.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee then moved the first resolution which ran as follows:—

"This meeting is held to express in union with similar meetings assembled throughout the world the intense desire of peoples of all countries that there shall be no more wars."

Mr. Tairsee said there was an idea prevailing that it was left to the kings whether there should be wars or no wars. The fact was kings were only a mouthpiece of the people. If people were united and were determined not to have wars, there would be no more wars. To stop wars, he said, they should control their greed and self-interest and he was sure the public mind will be quite changed not in favour of wars but against wars.

Mr. Ved seconded the resolution and Mr. H. K. Dalal suported it and it was put to vote and unanimously carried.

SECOND RESOLUTION.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha then moved the second resolution which was as under:—

(1) That in its opinion the method of war is altogether incapable of settling international affairs and (2) that such permanent settlement is impossible without the general acceptance of a higher law than that of national self-interest and acknowledgement that nations have the same right as individuals."

Mr. Bharucha said that with the cessation of hostility in the West there had been a commencement of hostility in the East. War against Turkey still continued. He could not understand why Christian countries and Christian conscience cried "No War" when deliberately they were carrying on war in Asia Minor. When the West had started war with the East, it was time that they made it clear to the Western countries that India will withstand force against the East for the honour of Asia. In regard to world peace he said in spite of the great intellectual power of President Wilson he could not prevail upon the West to stop wars. He was helpless before the League of Nations which was nothing better than a clique of Nations. God had given them a messenger of non-violence who was a greater person than President Wilson, who had prepared India for the struggle of non-violence. It was the spiritual and soul force as inculcated by Mahatma Gandhi that could and that would stop wars and instil humanity and brotherhood among mankind.

Mr. H. K. Mehta seconded the resolution and it was put to vote and passed unanimously.

Mr. Pickthall, in winding up the proceedings, warned them not to look to Europe for a lead in this matter of ending war. Europe was looking to India for a lead. India was taken as a leading nation in the world at present. Never in the history of the world before had a subject nation been taken as a leader thus by sovereign nations. He asked them to remember their responsibility. India could stop a tremendous catastrophe of Europe by her good example. He asked them to be proud that they were Indians, a leading nation of the world, and avoid all unworthy conduct (applause.)

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C. C. VS. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

An interesting match was played on Sunday at the Esplanade Maidan between the Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club and the Islam Gymkhana on the ground of the former. The weather was, indeed, very fine in the afternoon, but on account of some smart showeres of rain in the morning, the ground was rendered somewhat wet. Inspite of the fact that the ground was favourable to bowlers the Gymkhana did not make a good display in bowling. From among the home team, the highest score was of Pesi Warden who after having played for well nigh an hour, had 63 runs to his credit including four attrective boundary strokes. The home team declared their innings close when their scores reached 120 at the cost of seven wickets. The Zoroastrians fared no better in bowling and their ineffective bowls were often taken advantage of by the visitors. The visitors put up a score of 43 runs at the cost of four wickets. The match was resulted in a draw. The following scores were recorded when the stumps were drawn for the day:—

The scores:—

(1ST INNINGS.)

YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN.

	Runs.
Pesi Warden	63
S. Cooper	30
Badshaw	2
Ghaswalla	0
P. Mistry	10
N. Mistry (Capt.)	2
S. Khajotia (not out)	10
Birdy	2
M. Mistry (not out)	0
D. Manekshana and Ghadially,—did not bat.	
Extras	1
Total	120

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	E	W
H. Masih	11	1	18	—
F. Lotiah	10	2	30	—
S. Khatkahte	8	0	36	1
A. G. Sheikh	24	9	26	5
G. Lakhan	3	—	8	1
A. G. Khan	1	—	1	—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

	Runs.
G. M. Shaikh	12
R. M. Shaikh	2
I. A. Shakur (not out)	7
F. A. Lotia	18
H. Masiah	0
A. G. Sheikh (not out)	4
K. Contractor (Capt.), A. Khan, Vali Ahmed, G. Lakhan, S. M. Khatkahte, did not bat.	
Extras	0
Total	43

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	E	W
S. Cooper	13	2	15	1
Ghadially	10	3	15	1
D. Manekshana	5	1	12	2
Khajotia	3	1	2	—

PT. MOTILAL NEHRU'S ADVICE TO MADRAS STUDENTS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 27.

Pandit Motilal Nehru addressed a large gathering of students this evening. Panditji recognised the difficulty of the students with regard to the boycott programme but he thought there was nothing to prevent them from being Non-cooperators at heart. He advised them to wear Khaddar and to help as far as they could to remove untouchability and to smoothen the strained relations between Brahmins and non-Brahmins. Mr. S. Srinivas Ayyengar in proposing a vote of thanks to Panditji exhorted to wear Khaddar only as penalty or *prayachitta* for their continuance as students in present institutions.

BANGLORE BURGLARY.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, July 28.

Before the Cantonment District Magistrate to-day Prosecuting Inspector Mathias charged five Artillerymen, Gunners Bryan, Walker, Downs and Drivers Little and McCalion under Sections 457 and 300 of the Criminal Procedure Code for committing burglary and theft in Whiteaway's premises recently. All the accused pleaded guilty and were sentenced each to six months' rigorous imprisonment with sixty rupees fine, in default one month's additional rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Harwood Football League: The Cooperage (Customs vs. G. I. P. Rly.), 5-45 p.m.
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills (Ltd.), Ord. Genl. Meeting, Canada Building, Hornby Road, 4-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, August 1.

Anniversary Day of Lok. Tilak: (1) Sea-bath 7—9 a.m.; (2) 3—5 p.m. Ladies' Meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya; (3) 5-30 p.m. Procession from Madhav Bag; (4) 6-30 Mass Meeting on the Chowpatty Sands.

DAILY.

Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Cinema Majestic, Girgaum: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinema: 6-30, and Chefalo and Palermo at 9-30 p.m.
Empire: 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Empress: 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
West-End Cinema, Charni Road: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road: 5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.; Matinees Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3-30 p.m.
Star Cinema: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

LOKMANYA ANNIVERSARY.

MANDVI CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A big procession of ladies and [illegible]men headed by Bi-Amma and Begum [illegible]ed Ali, will start from the Congress office [illegible]30 a.m. and passing through the principal streets, will reach Chowpatty.

LADIES' PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of ladies will be held in the Congress Hall, Central Bank Building, Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi, under the presidency of Shrimati Sakinabai K. A. Somji at 2 p.m. (S. T.). Bi-Amma, Shrimati Svarupraniji Nehru, Begum Mahomed Ali and the mother of Shriyut Govindji Vasanji will be among the speakers.

A public meeting will be held at 9 p.m. in the godown of Seth Punjabhai Thakersey, opposite Cement Chawl, New Clinch Bandar Road, to celebrate "Lokmanya Day." Seth Chotani, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Shrimati Ratanbai Mehta, Mr. J. K. Mehta, Mr. Govindji Vasanji and others will address the meeting. Shrimati Svarupraniji Nehru, the wife of Pandit Motilal Nehru, will preside.

KELKAR'S ART INSTITUTE.

The second anniversary of Lok. Tilak will be celebrated at the Ketkar's Art Institute, Thakurdwar, on Tuesday the 1st of August at 9 a.m., when Mr. Kirtankesari Kavishwar Buva of Trimbakeshwar (Nasik) will deliver a "Pravachan." All the past and present students of the Institute and those interested in the well-being of the same are cordially invited to attend.

RASTRIYA STREE SABHA.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S MEETING.

A public meeting of the ladies of Bombay under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha will be held on Tuesday, 1st August, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the [illegible]laya Hall, when Messrs. Khadilk[illegible]adiwala and Haji Sidik Khatri will speak on the life and work of Lokmanya Tilak. All ladies are requested to attend.

DADAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

As a result of the Bye-Election held at Dadar on the 23rd July, 1922, to fill up a vacancy in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. C. V. P. Shivam, Dadar, has been duly elected.

KHILAFAT VOLUNTEERS.

All Khilafat Volunteers should present themselves at the Headquarter, Dadoo Building, J. J. Hospital, on Monday, the 31st instant, at 8-30 p.m. (B. T.) sharp, without uniform.

GHATKOPAR VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following programme will be observed by the Ghatkopar Village Congress Committee on Tuesday, 1st August, on occasion of Lokmanya Tilak's memorial day (1) at 7-30 (S. T.) in the morning, public Nagarkirtan from the Congress office; (2) at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.) in the afternoon, ladies' mass meeting at Mr. Dhanji Mowji's bungalow; (3) at 8-30 p.m., night public Bhajan Kirtan at Congress office.

MOTOR CAR ON FIRE.

On Saturday morning some men working at Kennedy Bridge noticed smoke coming out of a garage. An alarm was raised and a fire engine from Babula Tank Road arrived on the spot and promptly put out the fire of a motor car. The car belonged to Messrs. Ambalal and valued at Rs. 7,000. The cause of fire is not known.

AN ABANDONED CHILD.

On Saturday morning Police Constbale No. 451C, was on duty at Kika Street, when he heard a child crying. On a search being made he found a female child about 20 days old wrapped up in a piece of cloth and placed in a gutter. The child was removed to Motlibai Hospital where it is being taken care of. Enquiries are being made to trace the parents.

RUN OVER BY A VEHICLE.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Bhana Khandu (16), whose body was found lying on a foot-path at Frere Road. The police made enquiries but could get no information as to the cause of death.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries sustained apparently by his having been run over by a vehicle which had not been traced.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society was held on Wednesday in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, when the Hon. Justice Kincaid occupied the chair. The hony. secretary reported that the next Indian Science Congress will be held at Lucknow in January 1923. There is a separate section of Anthropology and so he requested the members to give some papers for the Anthropological Section.

The following Paper was then read:—"Self-resuscitation and Magic Cannibalism" by Mr. G. E. L. Carter.

THIRTEENTH ALL-INDIA AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE.

At a Standing Committee meeting of the All-India Ayurveda Mahamandali held on the 24th instant, it was decided that the dates 5th, 6th and 7th August 1922, fixed by the Reception Committee for the sittings of the thirteenth All-India Ayurvedic Conference, were confirmed by the All-India Ayurveda Mahamandali. The public are, therefore, informed that the Conference will be held on 5th, 6th and 7th August 1922 at Rajahmundy, as already appointed.

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ANNIVERSARY

OF

LOKMANIYA TILAK

TUESDAY THE 1ST AUGUST.

7 TO 9 A. M.

SEA BATH.

3 TO 5 P. M.

LADIES' MEETING.

5-30 P. M.

PROCESSION FROM MADHAV BAUG.

6-30 P. M.

Public Meeting

AT

CHOWPATY.

President:—BI AMMA.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, July 31, 1922.

THE MENACE TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

It was some years ago that the late Mr. Gladstone, on a semi-official trip to the island of Corfu (then in British occupation), electrified the whole British world by hurrying to kiss the hand of an obscure Greek Bishop. It is some years ago since the same Mr. Gladstone, in a parliamentary speech, had the bad taste to declare that "so long as there are followers of that accursed book (the Coran-esh-sharif) Europe will know no peace." Both performances were pretty generally reprehended at the time, but years have passed since then, and in a metaphorical sense that kissing of the hand of the Greek Bishop and that murderous denunciation of Islam have become part of the routine of British policy. Gladstone did not care, nor do his followers appear to care for the fact that the Greek form of Christianity is the most benighted and intolerant, justifying even murder of non-Christians; that it is utterly at variance with the tradition of tolerance on which the British Empire has been built. Gladstone did not care, nor do his followers appear to care that the Book to which he made that wicked reference is the very gospel of tolerance, containing texts which, if mankind obeyed them, would reform the world.

"Verily those who believe (i.e. the Prophet's followers) and those who keep the Jew's religious rule, and Christians and Sabaeans —whoever believes in God and the Last Day *and does good works*—their reward is with their Lord, and there shall no fear come upon them, neither shall they suffer grief."

"And they say: none enters Paradise except he be a Jew or a Christian. These are their own desires. Say, Bring your proof (of that which you assert) if you are truthful!

"Nay, but whosoever turns his face towards God *while doing good* (to men), verily his reward is with his Lord and there shall no fear come upon them, neither shall they suffer grief."

To the average Englishman such texts as those which we have quoted will appeal, for they are part of his (unofficial) religion, but to the Gladstonian school in politics they are anathema. For that school, unbaptised people have no hope of salvation; they are to be damned in the next world, and harried in this. We are not exaggerating in the least in the above assertion. The history of the period in which that school has dominated British politics is proof sufficient of its strict veracity. The very foundation of the British Empire has been wrecked for an ecclesiastical contention, which is that Christians however bad their conduct are better than non-Christians and ought to be put in authority over them. The translation into practice of this inhuman theory has caused such an amount of human misery that even to imagine the gentle spirit of the Prophet of Nazareth as in any way associated with this "Christian" policy is blasphemous. A Christian writer has recently published his opinion that Mahatma Gandhi is anti-Christ. We hold with Nietsche and a number of great thinkers, Christian and non-Christian, that "Christianity" is anti-Christ. In our own times we have seen such hideous crimes committed in its name by Eastern "Christians" and condoned by Western "Christians" who lay claim to higher civilisation, that we cannot but regard it as the antithesis and most violent opponent of the ideal of Christ.

First Russia was chosen for the ally of England in place of Turkey, not certainly upon the ground of conduct, but upon the ground of creed; and England thenceforth winked at Russia's policy of egging on the Christians of the Turkish realm to massacre and rob the Muslims. The English people never realised the change. The English people, like the Muslims, judge by conduct, not by creed, and it was necessary to persuade them that the Christians of the Ottoman Empire were better in their conduct than the Mussalmans. This was done by the suppression of one half the truth, the half which showed the Christians in their true light as aggressors. We remember, after the first Balkan War, when Sir Edward Grey had said that the atrocities committed by the Christian armies were "no more than is customary in all Eastern warfare," and had refused when asked to publish the consular reports of those atrocities, being at the same dinner-table with a distinguished servant of the Foreign Office who informed us cheerfully "in confidence" that there had really been a wholesale slaughter throughout Thrace and Macedonia, and that "more than 240,000 Muslim non-combatants had been killed in Western Thrace alone" He appeared to think that, in the words of a Balkan statesman, that slaughter "simplified the Muslim question for the future." God knows that it has complicated it! The way to simplify the Muslim question was, and is, the way of tolerance. So long as cold fanaticism in the Western Powers, to which they look for guidance, supports the murderous fanaticism of the Christians of the East, and connives at any bestiality in which they may indulge, the indignation of the Muslim world will go on rising. The Turk is a truthful person generally, the Greek notoriously the reverse. The Turk treats women honourably as a general rule. The Greek's treatment of women is execrated throughout the East. It is a fact that no woman can walk alone in the streets of the Greek quarters of the Levantine towns without being insulted. That is not the case in the Turkish quarters. The Turk is no bad ruler of other races when he is allowed to rule them without foreign interference. The Greek has the worst imaginable record for the governing of other peoples. The test of conduct is in favour of the Turk at every point, but it is not applied to him. The only test applied to him is that of creed. The Greek is "Christian", therefor he is good; the Turk is Muslim, therefor he is bad. That is the judgment of the England of to-day,—an England led on by the ghost of Gladstone, the fanatic who is said to have shuddered always at the approach of an unbaptised person. This it is that complicates the Muslim question, which could easily be simplified by a return to sanity.

Greece has succeeded to the place of Czarist Russia in the policy of England. The present rulers of England have been known to favour the idea that Greece should one day have Constantinople just as they favoured the idea of Russia having it. They have allowed the Hellenic troops to advance in Asia Minor far beyond the zone assigned to them, and have given them Thrace. They have allowed them to pursue a policy of systematic butchery and devastation for three years without effective protest, and now we read of rumours of a Greek attack upon Constantinople. The telegram which informs us of these rumours states that such an attack "would most certainly imply armed opposition by the Allied forces at Constantinople and would immediately bring the Greeks in direct conflict with the British and the French." We wonder! Would it? The French would wish to fight, but would the British? We doubt, and have a right to doubt, in view of all the dubious proceedings since the Turkish armistice, whether the British will do what they ought to do, and what, not many years ago, we should have felt quite sure that they would do, in the event of any deadly insolence upon the part of Greece. A Government which could treat a nation which had surrendered at its mercy as the Turks surrendered, in the way in which Lloyd George and Curzon, at the behest of Sir Basil Zaharoff, have treated Turkey, is not one on which we should rely for honest action in the circumstances. But, if a miracle did happen, and England under her present rulers really did fall foul of Greece—as she ought to have done in 1919, on receiving the report of the Smyrna Commission of Inquiry—if she really recognised the error of pan-"Christianism" and decided to return to the old tolerance, standing up for what is right irrespective of race or creed; then indeed there might be hope of peace in Europe and in Asia, and prospects of a better understanding between East and West.

Meanwhile, in view of Greece's record of aggression and foul play in Turkish territory, the reported views of M. Stratos on the situation are instructive. The Greek Premier said that Greece "would take diplomatic action with a view to the prompt and satisfactory solution of the national problem and a happy ultimate issue was anticipated, *Greece having justice and strength on her side.*" Justice! Good God! But we forget. No doubt he meant it in the "Christian" sense, in which a "Christian's" claim to a non-"Christian's" property and life and honour is accounted just on the presumption that non-"Christians" have no human rights. And strength? What is the strength of Greece? It seems to us that she has been enabled to pursue her course of devastation and iniquity solely by the strength of England. We have been assured more than once that England's support has been withdrawn from her. We never believed the assurance, since we wanted proof and all the proof that came to hand was to the contrary. We should like to believe it, in view of this rumour of a Greek attack upon Constantinople. But the remarks of M. Stratos do not help us in that way, since Greece would hardly boast of "justice and strength" if she had forfeited, or feared to forfeit, the approval of her great supporter. Justice reminds us naturally of Lord Reading, whose attitude upon the Turkish question is still far from clear, despite the famous cablegram whose one perceptible result has been to cause the fall of Mr Montagu. Does he realise the daily increasing gravity of the situation and that, if Constantinople is allowed to go to Greece on any pretext, reconciliation with the Indian people will become impossible? Or is he, peradventure, a pan-"Christian" zealot? The Indian people know nothing of him or his policy except that his reign has been marked by the imprisonment of almost every Indian who has spoken out for justice in the case of Turkey as in that of India. He has the greatest opportunity that any Viceroy ever had. We still hope to see him use it for the discomfiture of Zaharoff and the rehabilitation of the fair renown of England in the East.

Notes of the Day

Mr. Sastri's Mission.

An attempt has been made to create the impression in India that the mission of the Right Honourable V. S. Srinivasa Sastri to Australia was a brilliant success and wonderful results might be expected to follow. A communique issued by the Government of India gave us to understand that a new heaven and a new earth for the Indian settlers were already being created in White Australia. A Madras contemporary has dished up from the Australian papers the effect produced on White Australia by the Government of India's archangel of peace. The "Australian Worker," with an utter disregard for the susceptibilities of the Government of India, has some outspoken things to say of the "Empire Messiah." In its opinion, "things being what they are in the land of his birth, it would be more honourable for Mr. Sastri to be one of his Majesty's prisoners than one of his Majesty's Privy Councillors." That Australian opinion has not been imposed upon by the Sastrian visit is borne out by the following:—

> "Had the Imperial authorities not been perfectly certain that not a gleam of truth concerning India's real sentiments towards her foreign Imperial rulers would be uttered by Sastri in Australia, that individual would never have been allowed to leave his native country."

Poor Mr. Sastri, who ever thought that the whole show would be given away thus early, poisoning the serenity of his mind at the service he was doing to the Empire! Further we have it that—"no Australian who is able to see and understand things from the view point of his neighbours can have any feeling but aversion for an Indian who permits himself to be patronised by Billy Hughes and the Millions Club." In spite of the "boosting" by Reuter, and the theatricality of the Viceregal manoeuvre to canvass Indian opinion on behalf of the Sastrian performance, the Australian point of view in regard to Mr. Sastri's self-assumed role of Martyrdom for the Empire is contained in the following passage, culled from the Melbourne "Age":—

> "Mr. Sastri is, therefore, speaking from a mistaken point of view when he argues that it is a part of Imperial policy and in the cause of Imperial solidarity that the request of his mission to Australia should be granted. The question of whether or not Indian natives resident in Australia should be admitted to the privileges of full citizenship is entirely a matter of Australian policy, and has nothing whatever to do with the solidarity of the Empire."

But what matters it to the Right Honourable Srinivasa Sastri? Is he not too grand a personage to be upset by "the banalities of misguided critics"?

Blackguarding the Lascars.

Reuter is at pains to inform us that at the conclusion of the evidence of the officers of the s. s. "Egypt," the Solicitor-General, who is representing the English Board of Trade, read out the affidavits made by "passengers" regarding the disaster to the steamer. The statements which have been transmitted to us by Reuter, of two or three passengers, are an evident attempt to blacken the Lascars to whose bravery and seamanship the P. and O. officers have publicly paid a high tribute. These affidavits have been introduced at this stage evidently to remove from the public mind the good impressions made by the testimony of the P. and O. officers and to damn the Lascars. One affidavit, that of a passenger who had lost his wife and two daughters in the disaster, is particularly hard upon the Lascars; it includes the statement "that when he landed he found a Lascar wearing his coat. Feeling in the pockets he discovered all bank notes contained in the case had been lost. Only a picture of his wife was left. As a result of the disaster he lost everything of value in the world." This witness seems to us to have shown colour prejudice by his declamation against the "natives" who, according to him, "were seized with panic" while "passengers, officers and the white crew remained calm." Another passenger—a William George—has sworn that there was only one case of panic amongst the passengers while "there was much panic amongst the *native crew*" (our italics) and "*no lives would have been lost if the "Egypt" had carried a white crew*" (again our italics). In the face of the unhesitating testimony of the ship's officers and other responsible men, we do not know what weight can be attached to such testimony. The admission of those affidavits into the enquiry, seems to us wrong in the circumstances of the enquiry, at which the Lascars' or Indian interests are not properly represented. And whatever may be the findings of a wholly one-sided enquiry, Indians have realised what brave and excellent sea-faring men the Lascars are, and their good opinion will survive the palpable attempt of the whites to blackguard the Lascars.

India's Ingratitude!

The unselfishness of the British in gradually fitting India for self-government is too transparent to escape notice. The latest reminder of that wonderful altruism is afforded by a question of which notice has been given to the Prime Minister. The question affirms "that the Indian Government has instructed its High Commissioner in London to buy all railway requirements in the cheapest market." Indeed, India, in the view of the interrogator, cannot be guilty of greater ingratitude towards her disinterested Trustee than by obtaining her requirements in the cheapest market, and thereby depriving the poor British manufacturer of his share of the spoils. The questioner deplored "that owing to the dual value of the Mark, German goods are selling in India at prices rendering British competition impossible." We should have thought the best remedy would be to prevent any competition at all by providing a "Parliamentary guarantee" to the British Manufacturer that he should enjoy the sole monopoly in regard to Indian requirements. Was not similar action taken in ages gone by in regard to the American Colonies? So, why not compel India to buy all her requirements in the British Market? Such indeed must be the feeling of the M. P. responsible for the question. But it will not do to say so if the mask of altruism is to be worn. It is therefore asserted that the remedy for unfair German competition is to insist on Germany forthwith balancing her budget by increasing taxation. How kind, how considerate! But India will not be deceived. She knows what the proposal ultimately means from her point of view.

Unemployment in England.

The announcement by Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons regarding the appointment of a Cabinet Committee, with himself as the Chairman, to look into the various causes of unemployment in Great Britain and consider a scheme of settlement, indicates the prevalence of acute discontent among working class men. The number of people without employment is about two millions and their condition has become so straitened that many of them, driven to despair by want and starvation, have been putting an end to their existence. Of course, juries of Coroners' Courts have a way of their own and these deaths are all set down as "suicide while temporarily insane." That shows the perversity of the whole capitalistic scheme of Government, which finds contentment in camouflaging the real state of things. The British Labour Party and the Trade Union Congress have been vigorously agitating and at the last Conference of the Party, held at Edingurgh, it carried a strongly-worded resolution on the subject. The resolution stated, *inter alia*:

"This Conference, believing that unemployment is fundamentally due to the inequitable distribution of wealth, and recognising that attempts to revive foreign trade as a method of providing employment are doomed to failure—inasmuch as Great Britain can never again be the 'workshop of the world'—hereby declares that the only policy which will help materially to solve the unemployed problem to-day is that of the national organisation of industry—particularly in the field of agricultural production, so that we may not continue to be dependent on foreign sources for our food supplies, which the restriction of our foreign trade now seriously endangers.

"The Conference further condemns strongly the neglect of the Government to take effectual measures to remedy the deplorable hardships and suffering to which unemployment is now giving rise."

The speeches made in support of the resolution were not less emphatic in their condemnation of the Government's breach of faith with the workers. The view was expressed amidst general approbation that capitalism was a curse and "the permanent remedy was Socialism so that wealth would be produced for use instead of profit." Mr. Lloyd George, whose genius is that of a weather-glass, knows how high the feelings of the workers are running against the Government, and that the time for dallying with the question has gone. Any further delay in tackling the acute problem of unemployment means driving the starving workers into the ways of bloody revolution. Whether the Cabinet Committee will achieve anything satisfactory remains to be seen, but it is clear that the Georgian Cabinet has at last been forced to face an issue which has become far more tremendous than the winning of the war itself.

O'Dwyerian Lucubrations.

Reuter is again at pains to acquaint us with O'Dwyer's lucubrations on the future of the Indian Civil Service. Writing in the "Fortnightly Review" he says, we are told, that "while it is believed that the more sympathetic attitude of the India Office under the new chiefs will encourage men who contemplated premature retirement to stay in the Indian Civil Service, he is convinced from enquiries at the Universities and elsewhere that nothing will induce new candidates of the right stamp to come forward except under a parliamentary guarantee that not only pensions but also a certain number of posts carrying not less than certain emoluments and conditions of leave and service generally will be extended over at least an official generation." Like the "Fat Boy," whom Dickens has immortalized in "Pickwick," O'Dwyer is incapable of learning that all his fulmination about "Parliamentary guarantee," etc., is altogether beside the point. India will not certainly regard the reluctance of the English youth "of the right stamp"—presumably of the O'Dwyerian species—to offer themselves for the Indian Civil Service as a calamity. Though it is true that Mr. Montagu, in his anxiety to hand down his name to posterity as that of a "great and far-seeing Indian statesman," bargained away India's rights, to turn the wrath of the Indian bureaucracy, such things will never do in the future, and it is all bunkum to talk of the British Parliament guaranteeing all sorts of concessions to prospective English Civilians—at the expense of India. Notwithstanding the unreality of the reforms, Indian politics have arrived at a stage when no more bullying and hectoring by any outside authority will be tolerated. If Englishmen want to serve India, they must be prepared to place themselves on a footing of complete equality with Indians. But if they want to claim privileges and guarantees, they must be prepared to meet with disappointment. In this connection we remember how in Egypt under her new status, attempts were made to secure excessive consideration for the British Civilians, but the attempts met with a well merited rebuff. The British Parliament thundered in its best style but the thunder spent itself before it reached the shores of the Mediterranean. Now, Allenby is content with writing "strong" notes to Sarwat Pasha on various items, but the Egyptian Ministry, though it is a creation of the British Government, has ignored the thunderings. In India the same thing would happen if either Parliament or the India Office were to try to make the country a dumping ground for the callow youth of English Universities.

IRISH SITUATION.

FIERCE FIGHTING AROUND KILMALLOCK.

IRREGULARS DESPERATE RESISTANCE EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.

The fierce fighting continues around Kilmallock, the fall of which is expected every moment, after which Mallow and Fermoy will probably be the scene of the Irregulars' next stand. Both the flanks of the Irregulars are now endangered. Hence desperate resistance is anticipated.

"GIVE NO QUARTER."

IRREGULAR LEADER'S ADVICE TO MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.

A document has been found on an Irish Irregular prisoner signed by the leader of the Irregulars in County Clare ordering his men not to spare any officer or man of the Free State forces.

NATIONALISTS AMBUSHED AT MARY BOROUGH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.

Ten Irish National troops were killed and ten wounded in ambushes and a mine explosion at Maryborough last night. Among the killed are two Colonel Commandants. Eighteen Irregulars were taken prisoners.

STETTIN AFFAIR.

ALLIES DEMAND STRONG MEASURES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.

Berlin.—The Inter-Allied Military Control Commission has demanded that strong measures be taken in connection with the affair at Stettin, where the authorities refused to allow the Allied officers to enter a suspected room the door of which was partly concealed. The Germans first denied the existence of the room and then refused to permit the inspection until the Prefect's authorisation was obtained. The Allied officers announced their intention of waiting for it, whereupon an armed police roughly ejected them. A subsequent inspection of the room showed that a quantity of material had been hastily removed.

ECHOES OF RATHENAU MURDER.

DR. STEIN ACQUITTED OF COMPLICITY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.

Berlin.—The author Dr. Stein in whose house at Halle the two murderers of Dr. Rathenau committed suicide and who was arrested on suspicion of complicity in the crime has been released.

TRIALS TO BEGIN IN SEPT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.

Berlin.—Dr. Stein who was released after detention on suspicion in connection with the Rathenau murder, was immediately re-arrested by order of the Attorney-General.

Ex-Naval Captain Dietrich is also suspected of aiding the Rathenau murderers.

The Rathenau murder trials will begin in Leipzig in September.

SETTLEMENT WITH BAVARIA ANTICIPATED.

NO INTERFERENCE WITH AUTONOMY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.

Berlin.—An early settlement of the dispute with Bavaria is expected as a result of the calming effect produced in Munich by a letter written by President Ebert to the Bavarian Premier, Count Lerchenfeld, assuring him that the Imperial government does not contemplate interference with Bavarian autonomy.

FALL IN VALUE OF THE MARK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.

Marks to-day dropped to 2725 to the pound sterling, a record.

AEROPLANE CRASH IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.

Berlin.—A mail aeroplane has crashed at Boitzenburg. The pilot and three passengers, believed to be Americans, were killed

ITALIAN CABINET CRISIS

SGR ORLANDO SUMMONED TO FORM A CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.

The Italian Cabinet crisis on which the date of the London Reparations Conference depends is no nearer solution. Sgr. Bonomi and Sgr. Denava have successively failed to form a Cabinet and Sgr. Orlando has again been summoned.

REPARATIONS CONTROVERSY.

FRENCH PLEA FOR BRITISH CANCELLATION OF DEBTS.

EARLY DATE FOR LONDON CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.

The reparations polemic which has been proceeding in the British and French press for the past week on the subject of the forthcoming meeting in London of Mr. Lloyd George and M. Poincare, at which Italy and Belgium are expected to participate, indicates the importance attached to the Conference, which may prove the turning point in the Reparations question. It is noteworthy that when the British first proposed to accelerate the date of the Conference in view of the German request for a moratorium, there was no hurry on the French side to respond, but now that the Italian Cabinet crisis threatens to postpone the conversations—September 1st even is suggested—there is an outburst of annoyance in the French press at the prospect of delay and M. Poincare, who has hitherto been averse to Conferences is now most anxious that the meeting in London should not be postponed beyond August 1st.

FRENCH ANXIETY.

The fact is that the tumbling mark threatens a general collapse of exchanges with calamitous economic results and France, alarmed at her financial situation, is anxious for permanent solutions. The French proposal, however, that Britain should cancel France's debts and abandon her claims on Germany evokes little enthusiasm in the British press. Even newspapers that advocate a general liquidation of debts point out that so long as the United States do not abandon the claims on Britain, the latter will shortly be liable to pay an annual tribute of fifty million sterling to America, namely interest on the debt incurred on behalf of Britain's Allies with a compensatory guarantee of European settlement..

Such papers talk of the abandonment of the occupation of the Rhineland as a *quid pro quo*, while manifestoes published by the Federation of British Industries, the National Association of Merchants and Manufacturers of which Lords Aberconway, Cowdray and Leverhulme are vice-presidents, demand not merely drastic reduction in the Reparations payments, but urge the British Government not to surrender its rights unless substantial concessions are forthcoming, including reduction of tariffs by Allied countries which desire cancellation of their obligations. To such pronouncements the French press publish reports threatening that France will act alone against the recalcitrant debtor unless an agreement is reached before August 15th, when the next German instalment is due.

INCITING SOLDIERS.

TWO COMMUNIST DEPUTIES FINED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.

Paris.—The Correctional Tribunal has fined the Communist deputies Couturier and Cachin five hundred francs each for publishing statements inciting soldiers to insubordination.

PLOT IN GERMANY.

AGAINST M. POINCARE'S LIFE,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.

Paris.—A semi-official announcement says that the Government is definitely informed that a plot is at present being prepared by Monarchist circles in Germany against the life of M. Poincare.

POLISH POLITICAL SITUATION.

PILSUDSKI WITHDRAWS RESIGNATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.

Warsaw.—President Pilsudski who resigned a fortnight ago upon the Diet electing Korfanty, a notorious anti-German agitator in Upper Silesia, to the Premiership, has decided to remain in office having secured a vote of confidence from the Diet, which rejected a motion by the parties of the Right censuring him for refusing to assent to the Korfanty Cabinet. Thus the crisis which has lasted two months still remains unsolved. The parties of the Right whom the Peasants and Socialists are opposing are now demanding an election.

KORFANTY'S CANDIDATURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.

Warsaw.—The main Committee of Diet which had proposed Korfanty, the notorious Polish leader in Upper Silesia as a candidate for premiership with the result that President Pilsudki resigned, has decided by 222 votes to 202 to withdraw his candidacy and to ask Pilsudki to form a Cabinet.

TREATMENT OF MAHATMA.

HOME MEMBER'S EVASIVE ANSWERS.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

(From our Special Representative.)

POONA, July 29.

OnSaturday the Council discussed in the beginning the treatment given to Mahatma Gandhi in jail and then passed, with a bare majority of one vote, the recommendation to the Governor that political prisoners should be better treated than hitherto.

At question time it was given to Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, in a house almost unanimously in favour except the official *bloc*, to offer excuses for Government's treatment of the Mahatma. His contention was that simply because the Mahatma had written that he did not want anything, he did not deserve anything in the way of concession. This attitude of his secured for him neither the support of his fellow-members nor of the President, when he wanted to make a personal explanation that he was not one of the chosen men to whom the Home Member had shown the Mahatma's letter. The President told him that if "the cap fitted him he might wear it." The Home Member, of course, told a sceptical Council with amusing naivette that Mr. Gandhi did not want his personal affairs to be discussed in public. This convinced none but the Government supporters.

When the resolution came in for discussion, Mr. Hayward led the attack with a tremulous voice and unmeaning smile. Lawyer-like he confessed to his ignorance of the term of political prisoners. If they did not know what was meant by political prisoners how could they mitigate the severities of jail life? But he denied that there were severities. The Government was, however, considering the question with the Government of India and no doubt a decision would be arrived at in due course. He also proposed that distinction in treatment should be made not according to crimes and their motives, but according to the social conditions of the prisoners.

Mr. Purshottamdas, who was the first of the defenders of the resolution on Saturday, made a powerful speech full of arguments and rhetoric. Coming from a man of his ultra-Moderate views, the speech was rather stunning to the Government bench. The occupants evidently winced under the lash of his sarcasm. It was one of Mr. Purshottamdas' best speeches, and the Council gratefully appreciated it. Sir Chimanlal who got up after him and Mr. Crerar who subsequently followed him, were mere gramophones of the Home Member. They repeated parrot-wise, but with considerably less vigour of both language and gestures, the speech of Mr. Hayward, and confessing their ignorance they appealed to the moderation of the Council. Sir Chimanlal had in his encounter, at question time, managed to come off second best and not with much credit certainly! He had confessed then that it was he who had stated at the Moderate Conference Committee that the Mahatma was given newspapers, of course *under a mistaken impression*, and had stopped the bringing forward of a resolution. The President said in reference to this episode that if a member of Government took part in political gatherings, he was no more than a free-lance. Later on, attempts were made to amend the resolution in a way which would be acceptable to Government, but they were foiled. Mr. Pahalajani, however, succeeded by his persistence, as he was ruled out of order at first, in getting the resolution amended in order to exclude all offenders whose crimes were accompanied by violence, etc. Government, thinking that they were strong, challenged for a straight vote, and on a straight vote they were defeated by a bare majority of one vote. It was a great moral defeat for Government.

Mahatma Gandhi's was the personality which dominated the Council proceedings that day although his name was rarely mentioned.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

BETTER TREATMENT URGED.

POONA, July, 28.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held yesterday, Sir N. G. Chandavarker presiding. Mr. B. G. Pahalajani introduced his bill to repeal section 32 of Bombay Civil Courts Act to remove the unnecessary restriction on the jurisdiction of civil courts in the Bombay Presidency, in cases where Government or any officer of the Government in his official capacity was party to bringing the law into conformity with law in other presidencies.

Mr. Hayward opposed the first reading as he said all the District Judges, Government Pleaders and many public bodies were against the measure. Mr. Hayward said, after the bill had been discussed for some time, that he would get the bill redrafted and circulate for opinion among district officials. He could not accept the bill as it stood. The President suggested to Mr. Pahalajani to withdraw the bill in veiw of the Government promise. This was done.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The next thing to be discussed was an amendment to the standing orders that the budget and detailed estimates should be ordinarily despatched to each member of the Council at least fourteen days' prior to the voting of demands for grants. After some discussion this change was agreed to.

The Council then considered the Select Committee's recommendation fixing the time of meeting from 12 noon to 6 p.m. with one hour's interval in place of the present time of 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. Sir Ibrahim opposed any change, as he thought the present time was very convenient to all. Rao Saheb Harilal Desai thought the present hours of working in Council

(Continued on page 10.)

"TIRADES AGAINST GOVERNMENT"

WHY MAULANA KUTBUDDIN WAS SENTENCED.

JUDGE AS CHAMPION OF BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 29.

In the course of his judgment in the case of Maulana Kutbuddin Siddique, Editor of "Congress," sentencing him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment on each of the two charges under section 124-A I.P.C. sentences to run consecutively, Mr. E. H. Lincoln, Additional District Magistrate, Delhi after pointing out the agitation and unrest in the country and the considerable violence and bloodshed as a result of the peaceful non-cooperation movement says:—"I have considered the reports carefully and there is no doubt that the two speeches were made as tirades against Government. It is well known that Kaaba bombardment has been proved to be false over and over again. The alleged atrocities in Arabia were not committed. Money is not taken to England for the manufacture of arms for use against Indians. People are not sent to jail for merely speaking their minds. The atrocities ascribed to the Greeks, if true, are not the result of any help from British Government. It is not true that Germans were let off easily because they were Christians. Germany has lost all her colonies and more and is being made to pay to the uttermost farthing. It is not true that the British have sworn to ruin the Turks and are preventing any settlement. All these allegations are palpably false and this is all that need be said about them. Such lying tirades can only create disaffection and contempt and hate. To say that the accused spoke in good faith is ludicrous. The law allows comments expressing disapprobation of administrature on other avtion of Government in good faith without exciting hatred etc. It gives a latitude but not license. Disaffection includes disloyalty and all feelings of enmity. The accused urged non-cooperation with Government. He referred to Cawnpore Mosque case, to Punjab and Delhi shooting during riots. He urged the use of Khaddar to damage the trade in foreign cloth and thus starve the workers in England and all this to obtain "freedom." I fail to see any good faith in anything the accused said but all that he said was certainly calculated to excite disloyalty and enmity against Government. I fail also to se any criticism of foreign policy of Great Britain in any of the passages. Accused points out that what he said was directed against the British Government outside India and not Government in India. This, however,, is a distinction without difference and in any case his reference to alleged events in Arabia and India and his plea for non-cooperation with Government here, the system of which, he stated in the court, he is anxious to change, show that he referred to Government of India. For these reasons I find that the accused is clearly guilty of the offences for which he is charged and I convict him on both the charges under Section 124-A I.P.C. As to the sentences the accused is educated and has taken part in politics since 1910. He has been Editor of "Congress" for three years and the paper was dealt with under the Press Act in this period. What he has done he has done deliberately and a deterrent sentence is called for."

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT "IRRELEVANT

Referring to the written statement of the accused the judge observes:—"It is a very long one and contains a mass of irrelevant matter. I can do no more than state as briefly as possible the answers he gives with respect to words contained in the charges:—(1) the accused admits that he said that British Government (not only it but all Christian Nations were enemies of Islam) (2) the accused admits that he said that Kaaba was partly destroyed in a battle between British (and Sheriff of Mecca) and Turks and seeks to substantiate it. He denies that he said it had been bombarded under orders of the Government of India and that this satanic Government had outraged women in Mecca, Hedjaz and Iraq. He thinks the reporters confused his references to atrocities practised by the Greeks in Smyrna. (3) He admits having said that Mahommedans had been burnt alive in mosques and quotes certain authorities the but he says he stated the Greeks had done this. (4) He admits that he said the British came to India as traders but denies that he said that money taken away was converted into arms for use against Indians. He admits however, that he said the Sadar Bazar merchants would be a party responsible for destruction of Khilafat if income-tax collected on profits from sale of foreign cloth were spent on manufacture of bullets for use against Khilafat. (5) He denies having said anything about the eating of the flesh of Englishmen, but he is silent as to whether he expressed the desire that God would remove this satanic Government or said that if anybody dared to speak his mind he was sent to jail, (6) He admits having recounted the atrocities committed by Greeks and seeks to substantiate them by references to various newspapers. Apparently he does not blame the British for them though he tries to show that the British have been assisting the Greeks in many ways. (7) He denies having said anything about German. (8) He admits having said that British Government alone would not make peace with Turks.

"PRACTISED REPORTERS."

Speaking generally he says he was only criticising the foreign policy of Government and diplomacy of European powers and that all along he acted in good faith He criticises the reporters of the C.I.D. adding that newspaper reporters would have done more justice to him. He refers to discrepancies. He says, however, that his written statement is merely intended to justify himself in the eyes of the public, for there is no good making any defence as long as judicial and executive powers are vested in a single magistrate and not the subordinate office is bound to follow the behests of superior office and presumes that his conviction has already been decided upon. Referring to C.I.D. witnesses the Magistrate says the C.I.D. witnesses are practised reporters. They have a great deal of reporting to do at Delhi and can be relied upon in the present case. These views are corroborated in part by the accused himself who admits having used some of the words attributed to him. Two outside witnesses have also corroborated them. In the circumstances, there is no reason why they should not be believed also with regard to the remaining words, especially as the evidence is unrebutted. The accused having produced no defence evidence, I find therefore, that the charges have set out substantially what thet accused said on the two occasions.

"EGYPT" ENQUIRY.

EVIDENCE OF INDIAN SEAMEN.

LASCARS NOT PROVIDED WITH LIFE-BELTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.

On the "Egypt" enquiry being continued to-day, Mr. Randall, a second class passenger bound for Bombay testified, that he saw no interference with the passengers by natives. Asked by the Assessor if he thought the officers did their duty, he replied "They did the best they could."

Mr. Gates, boatswain of the "Egypt", testified that an ample number of men attended to the port lifeboats after the collision. His boat was on the starboard and could not be put out owing to the heavy list.

The Solicitor-General pointed out to Mr. Gates that his depositions referred to terrified natives, but he now did not mention them. Mr. Gates replied that the depositions were wrong. He made them soon after the collision when he had not his wits about him.

A First class deck steward deposed that the Lascars were absent when the boats were lowered and under the circumstances the officers could not have done more. It was a game of hide and seek. As soon as the officers ordered the natives out of the boats they came in again and their only idea was to save their skins.

NO LIFE-BELTS FOR LASCARS.

A native described as the First Tindal fireman on the "Egypt" testified through an interpreter that he had received no instructions where to go in the event of being ordered to boats stations although, he understood he had to assist in lowering the boat. He was not given a life jacket when the "Egypt" sailed and no one was in the firemen's quarters. The natives left the "Egypt" when the water rushed into the stokehold. As fireman he did not consider it his duty to know anything about lowering the boat. He was aware it was not his duty to enter the boat before the passengers. Another native fireman said a bullet struck him as he entered the boat.

A Lascar testified that on previous voyages he knew the number of his Lifeboat, but he was allotted a different boat before the "Egypt" left. There were no lifejackets in his quarters. He slid down the boat ropes and was shot by a passenger whereupon, he climbed back on to the deck, but as he saw nobody he reentered the boat. Another Lascar said he was allotted number 16 boat at drill, but he got into number one.

The Lascar's headman stated that many Lascars asked the captain for lifejackets but were told there were none.

MR. HAMILTON'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Hamilton, third Engineer said he commanded a boatload of twenty-nine natives and ordered them to row alongside the listing liner to take off other people. The men refused and backed away shouting out the names of ships they had been on in war-time which overturned on boats. Finding it useless to secure obedience witness took the boat to the "Seine" on board which the natives scrambled. Witness took charge of the "Seine" boat with three Frenchmen and rowing among the wreckage for two hours, they picked up twenty people including a few coloured men. Mr. Hamilton said there were no lifejackets in the Engineer's cabins and they had not troubled about getting them, but Hobson, the chief steward said there were lifejackets in all the passengers' cabins.

LATER.

The 'Egypt' enquiry has been adjourned till Monday morning.

HYDE PARK SPEECHES.

EGYPTIAN LEADER'S WARNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.

A famous member of the Egyptian Democratic party was among the speakers in the Hyde Park Pacifist demonstration. He said he brought a message of peace from Egypt, but uttered the warning that unless they were careful, the British Empire would be involved in war in that country. Demonstrations of a similar character were held in other centres in Britain.

REDUCTION IN WAR BONUS.

ENGINEERING UNIONS AGAINST ACCEPTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.

The Ballot of the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Unions has resulted in 32,069 votes against, and 16,064 for, the acceptance of reduction in the war bonus; but, as there is not two-third majority against the acceptance there will be no stoppage of work.

TURKO-GREEK SITUATION.

RUMOURS OF GREEK OFFENSIVE.

ANXIETY IN CONSTANTINOPLE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.

Reuter learns that Government has absolutely no confirmation of the rumours of the threatened Greek attack against Constantinople. It is difficult to believe there can be any serious foundation for such rumours but it is emphasised that such action would create the gravest situation. It would most certainly imply an armed opposition by the Allied forces at Constantinople and would immediately bring the Greeks in direct conflict with the British and the French. Therefore too much attention should not be paid to the rumours, although they will be brought officially to the attention of the Greek Government.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS TO THE FRONT,

KEMAL PASHA LEAVES ANGORA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.

The impending resumption of the Turco-Greek hostilities in Asia Minor is indicated by a Constantinople message which says, it is reported that Mustapha Kemal Pasha has left Angora for the front. Advices from Athens confirm the reports of the movements of troops in Thrace where two new divisions have reached the front. General Hadjanest, the Greek Commander-in-Chief is with the armies in Thrace and the General Staff has moved up to the frontier in the neighbourhood of which a general offensive is being prepared. There, is anxiety in Constantinople and the Allied High Commissioners have drawn the attention of the Greek representative to these developments.

GENERAL TOWNSHEND.

INTERVIEW WITH KEMALIST LEADER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.

Constantinople.—General Sir Charles Townshend is receiving every attention from the Kemalist leaders [illegible] interviewed Mustapha Kemal Pasha and [illegible], Prime Minister, the Chief of the Staff and others. In the course of his declaration the General said that opinion favourable to Turkey was growing in certain quarters in England.

MEASURES AGAINST DISORDER.

The Allied Commander-in-Chief, in the course of a *communique*, points out that any attempted disorder or action, contrary to neutrality in the occupied territories, will be forcibly repressed.

ANOTHER GREEK BLUFF.

ALLIES ASKED TO INTERVENE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 29.

Paris.—Proclaiming that Greece reserves liberty of action in Asia Minor, the Greek note to the Allies declares the Greek Government's readiness to examine any peace proposals made by the Entente but states that peace can only be concluded if imposed on the Turks by force.

The despatch from Athens summarises the Greek official attitute, namely with a view to ending the dangers resulting from further delay in the solution of the national problem the Greek Government contemplates first, a change in the regime of the occupied territories and Anatolia, secondly, military action shall not be limited to the present area of operations but before taking initiative the Government will point out to the Allies the difficulties and dangers resulting to Greece as a result of failure to reach a peaceful solution through the Allies' intervention.

REORGANISATION OF GREEK ARMY.

TO MARCH ON CONSTANTINOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.

Constantinople.—The Greek Government has informed the Allies that it has no intention of despatching troops to the neutral zone and is merely reorganising army in case the Allies authorise a march on Constantinople. Such authorisation, however, has not been requested.

ALLIES REFUSE PERMISSION TO OCCUPY CONSTANTINOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LATER.

The Allies have refused the Greek request for permission to occupy Constantinople.

RED-CROSS MISSION IN ASIA MINOR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.

The Allied High Commissioners have agreed that the Angora and Athens Governments should be invited to facilitate the work of the Red Cross Mission in Asia Minor.

A DIVORCE SUIT.

COL. GIDNEY ANSWERS ALLEGATION OF COERCING EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 28.

At the Allahabad High Court, to-day, Col. Gidney, M.L.A. appeared with his counsel, Mr. G. W. Dillon to reply to the allegations made against him in the divorce case of Filose versus Filose. In this case Mrs. Kathleen Filose sued her husband Mr. Mr. A. F. Filose of Gwalior for nullity of marriage and there was a cross-suit by her husband for dissolution of marriage against the wife on the ground of adultery. The matter alleged against Col. Gidney was that the statement by the wife said to contain admission of her guilt was procured by Col Gidney through coercion and threats and was not true.

Mrs. Filose was cross-examined at great length by Mr. Dillon and she stated she was sixteen year old at the time of marriage two years ago. A number of letters were put to the witness to test her knowledge of spelling and reading and she admitted she could not spell words like, 'matter,' 'loving', 'fearful' and several simple words and the letters she wrote were dictated by her mother and sister or her hand was held when writing. While a letter was shown the witness said she could not read it. Mrs. Filose in connection with her statement of guilt said, when she heard people were looking for her she hid in a godown and was dragged out of it by two ladies relatives of her husband, assisted by Col. Gidney who pulled her out.

WITNESS FAINTS IN COURT.

She was then dragged to the drawing room of her house in Gwalior. The Colonel forced her to go into the bedroom and he asked her to give up the name of her sweetheart, but she refused. She said she came back to the drawing room and denied saying the Captain in the army was the father of her child, neither did she admit at any time that Mr. Peary was the father. Mrs. Filose then said the Colonel asked her husband to write a statement of confession but he refused and the Colonel said in that case he would do so. The statement was not read out to her either before or after signing. She did not know the paper contained admission of guilt. She was in fear when she signed it. Col. Gidney told her that two policemen were outside and if she did not sign it they would take her away.

Mr. Justice Walsh:—It is the strangest domestic settlement I ever heard of.

Mrs. Filose who was under cross-examination for five hours fainted away and further hearing was adjourned.

MR. FILOES'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 29.

The hearing of the case of Filose versus Filose in Allahabad High Court before Mr. Justice Walsh in which Col. Gidney appeared to deny allegations made against him was resumed to-day Mr. Dillon on behalf of Col. Gidney continued cross-examination of Mrs. Filose who said her sweetheart used to visit her, dressed like a Punjabi at Gwalior and he was the father of her child. The witness did not speak this to father Lewis as he was ready to beat her. They were all her enemies. When she was signing the paper. She did not know that she was giving up her sweetheart's name. They had threatened to give her to police and shut her up.

MR. FILOSE'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Augustine Francis Filose, Divisional Judge, Gwalior, cross-examined stated referring to the confession that he did say he did not believe it to be true. Considering the position of Peary the witness said his cousin Lady Clement Filose first drew his attention to the condition of his wife. Mrs. Butterfield also hinted at impropriety. The witness told her sister he was not the father of the child. Referring to the incident of hiding in a godown the witness said Mrs. Filose came out saying, "What do you all want"? "What the devil do you people mean by coming in my house?" It was false that she was dragged. Col. Gidney remained in the drawing room. He did not join in the search. She walked into the drawing room. She was not dragged in. It was false she had been pushed into a couch. It was false she had been knocked about. The witness never saw the priest threatening. Nobody threatened her with violence.

Mr. Justice Walsh:—Was she asked the name of her lover?

Mr. Filose:—That was the object of the meeting. There was some hesitation in her giving the name. She said it was the Captain. After some hesitation she said she would give the name privately to Col. Gidney. She made no complaint when she came out of the room. Col. Gidney said she was ready to make a statement. The discussion arose who was to write the statement. The witness' wife said she could not write first. Col. Gidney demurred to write subsequently. He agreed when his wife pressed him to write it out as he was writing. He read out every word. Col. Gidney did explain it to her. His wife would understand and ought to understand the words in the statement. She did not complain, she did not understand and she knew and understood what was being written out. She knew on which date she signed it and the document would be used for divorce proceedings. Witness thought she wrote down the name Peary and her signature herself without asking anybody. His experience of his wife was she could write simple words.

Mr. Justice Walsh:—On the 14th July you said you did not believe it, what do you feel about it now?

Mr. Filose:—I cannot and do not believe it.

The case is proceeding.

Major Blake arrived at Lahore on 29th from Quetta and landed at Lahore Cantonment aerodrome at quarter past seven in the evening.

Mr. G. E. Clarke, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs arrived in Madras on 29th from Calcutta.

TREATMENT OF MAHATMA.

(Continued from page 9.)

were fixed for the convenience of the officials and the people at headquarters. The Council negatived the proposed change after some discussion.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Sardar V. N. Mutalik obtained priority and moved: This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to be pleased to take steps as early as possible either by necessary changes in the rules or by executive orders or by legislation to accord to all "political prisoners" treatment similar to that given to political prisoners or first class misdemeanants in England. Sardar Mutalik said the reforms sought for in the resolution were long overdue in this Presidency. It asked for a new classification and separation of one class of prisoners from other classes as accepted in all civilised countries. They had to consider the moral conditions and mentality of the prisoners, whether an offence involved moral turpitude, depravity of mind or moral oblequity. He fect confident that offences of a political nature involved no moral turpitude or defravity of mind. On the contrary the offences were actuated by high motives of patriotism, a desire for national evolution, political liberty and political advancement of the country. He was not considering such offences under his resolution as would involve violence, which would really mean patriotism running amok. The question was who were to be taken as political offenders. The Home member once answered his question by saying that the law did not make any difference and Government did not know whom to call political offenders. The speaker was not prepared to accept the position that only persons convicted under certain sections or special laws were to be considered as political prisoners.

WHO ARE POLITICAL PRISONERS?

The definition would then be too narrow and not logical. If a man was too conscientious to accept the orders of Government or could not accept justice of any existing law or because he wanted the law to be amended or removed and for that purpose he sacrificed his liberty, then he should be considered a political offender. It need hardly be said that there was unanimity of opinion on the point. Quoting Frederick Harrison, he said, a political offender should not be treated and punished in the same way as an ordinary criminal as they committed the crime from a sense of public duty. Political offences were committed as a protest against the existing system of Government and the orders of Government. In such a case there was an honest difference of opinions about justification of the system or order, but he maintained that there could be no doubts about the motives of such offenders. Such persons were connected because Government thought that their activities would overthrow Government or at least lower its prestige or create disturbances or broach of peace

MOTIVES OF VENGEANCE.

Human nature being what it is there was likely to be a feeling of vengeance in dealing with such offenders when they were under the control of jail authorities. The newspapers were full of ill accounts of treatment of prisoners. Repression was bound to grow in cruelty and attempts to break a man's spirit. A number of stories have been put in newspapers from persons coming out of prisons. Speaking about ill-treatment, he said statements had been openly and publicly made and so far as he know no steps had been taken by Government to deny those statements. He could refer to the statements lately made by the Mulshipetha Satyagraha Mandal on the authority of several persons coming out of prison. These persons had stated that specially bad treatment had been given to political prisoners.

Mr. Hayward said, he denied it at once.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS OF CRUELTY.

Mr. Mutalik continuing said the Home member denied the fact, but he did so now. As far as he know pamphlets were published a few days ago.

President—Order, order. If a member makes statements on the basis of newspaper reports or because somebody had said so, then the debate would become an irrelevent discussion, but if you take responsibility for them then I shall not come in your way. Are you prepared to make statements on your own responsibility?

Sardar Mutalik:—I have made private enquiries and I think it is correct. Sardar Hayward:—I deny it once more most emphatically. Sardar Mutalik said, that the point did not concern them there. He was dealing with the larger question whether special treatment was accorded to political prisoners or not. His plea was that they should be given special treatment apart from the question whether they were treated badly or will in accordance with prison rules. He thought all political prisoners ought to be treated in the way in which civil prisoners were treated. That was an accepted principle in all civilised countries. He believed the Government of India had made certain declarations in the Legislative Assembly and had accepted the principle.

Mr. Crerar said that was not the fact.

LORD WINTERTON'S VIEWS.

Mr. Mutalik then quoted the reply given by Lord Winterton on the subject of treatment of political offenders and submitted—he also accepted the principle. Since the principle had been accepted by the higher authorities it behoved this Government to give effect to it also. Bombay Presidency was the leading Presidency in the Indian Empire and he thought they ought to have given the lead in the matter. But the credit of taking such lead belonged to the Governments of U. P. and Behar and Orissa. In conclusion he said by being given the special treatment for which he pleaded the Lokamanya had given to the world two great volumes, which otherwise the world would have been deprived of.

MR. TRIVEDI URGES BETTER TREATMENT.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi said the Bombay Government had behaved with coolness for some time in meeting the situation in the Presidency. As in other presidencies here also persons who were politically minded with the intention of getting certain changes in the political ideals of the people had occasion to seek imprisonment. In the beginning of the year a situation arose when a highly-placed leader of the opposition in this country who thought fit to write certain things, for which Government had to take measures. He did not wait to speak about the steps taken. But he wanted to say that these were persons of education, of high-standing in society, with the conviction that there was no other alternative but to write and speak in a way that might go against the law of the land, but would satisfy their consciences. Government took steps and had those people sent to jail. The Home Member refused to believe that there was any distinction between ordinary and political prisoners. He had said there was no distinction. He put it to him whether it was not possible to say how to meet the situation as it was met in other parts of the country.

THE CONTRAST IN IRELAND.

Could he not do what was done in other parts of the world, specially in Ireland where the political opponents of the Government created a situation which was far more serious and led to far more disastrous results and still they were not treated as ordinary prisoners. The Bombay Government had not taken the lead given to it by other presidencies. He thought if good treatment was given to prisoners they would lose all bitterness about Government when they came out of jails. It was in the interests of Government that they should not add to the existing bitterness by the stories that prisoners might give out about their treatment after coming out of jails. Government denied them newspapers and were they going to imprison their minds as well as their bodies. Was it possible to do so. What was the harm if prisoners was given newspapers, when their correspondence was censored and interviews were given in the presence of prison authorities. He thought prisoners who had advocated non-violence could not be dangerous to the country and they should be given special treatment.

Mr. I. S. Haji supported the resolution. He said by sending political prisoners to jail they could never be able to alter their views In the interests of their own good, he asked Government to rise to the occasion and not lag behind. He asked them to treat political prisoners in the same humane way as they were treated in England and America.

At this stage the Council adjourned till to-morrow.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

POONA, July 29.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held to-day, Sir N. G. Chandavarker presiding.

Mr. Hayward, in reply to Mr. Trivedi's questions about Mahatma Gandhi, said that raisins, a pillow, and a commode were supplied as soon as requested. His cell was not locked. As soon as orders were received, on his request, his religious books were not disallowed him. Copies of "Young India" and "Navjivan" intended for him were refused. Chairs were provided at the last interview. No special instructions have been issued that in future interviews he should be offered a seat. He is not kept a solitary prisoner. Regarding the arrest of Messrs. Kothari and Mehta, Mr. Hayward replied referring to the case of Hemchand versus Sakarlal, in which the powers and jurisdiction, in Kathiawar, of the Bombay Government will be discussed by the Privy Council. Attention was invited to Sections 33 and 45/A of the Government of India Act, 1919. Further, Mr. Hayward, answering a question, said the differentiation of the treatment of political prisoners was under consideration in consultation with the Government of India. Mr. Gandhi was supplied with suitable books and periodicals, also writing materials.

The following is the order served on Messrs. Mehta and Kothari:—"Whereas Mansuklal Ravji Mehta and Manilal Kothari have made certain speeches in Rajkot Civil Station likely to produce disobedience to the civil authorities, and to lead to disturbances the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to direct that the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar should issue order for the incarceration of the said Mansukhlal Ravji Mehta and Manilal Kothari, in the Kathiawar Agency gaol, pending further orders—by order of the Governor-in-Council, A. Mongomerie, Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department, Jamnagar, 29th January 1922."

QUESTIONS ABOUT MAHATMAJI.

Further replying to supplementary questions about Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Hayward said he could not give the exact date but would merely state that reasonable requirements were supplied and even now he had his Cashmir blanket rolled up neatly in a white bag making a presentable appearance. Mr. Gandhi had shown it to him only the other day, said Mr. Hayward. But these detailed questions were an impertinence to Mahatma Gandhi who had repeatedly stated that his private affairs should not be discussed in public. Mahatma Gandhi was not supplied with newspapers, and Government followed the recommendations of the Indian Jail Committee.

Mr. Trivedi asked whether a member of the Government had publicly stated that Mr. Gandhi was being supplied with newspapers. Mr. Hayward said it was not a fact to his recollection.

Mr. Trivedi asked: Did not the General Member make a statement at a Political Conference? The President said he should supply information when asking questions.

Mr. J. B. Petit asked: Is it not a fact that the General Member stated that newspapers were being supplied to Mahatma Gandhi?

Mr. Hayward said there was no official statement at all on the subject. There was a statement by the Director of Information, that newspapers had not been asked for, and it was possible that some members got the impression that they would be supplied if asked for. but no newspapers were asked for by Mr. Gandhi.

The President said it was only fair to say that members, who appeared on political platforms, became free lances. It was for the Home or General Member to answer that question.

Mr. Haveliwalla wanted to know under what circumstances the General Member came to make the statement. It was a perfectly clear question to ask, he said.

SIR CHIMANLAL EXPLAINS.

Sir Chimanlal said it was not a fact that he had made any statement about newspapers being supplied or not, at the Conference referred to. No statement had been made to the open Conference but the matter was mentioned at a meeting not open to the public, being a committee of that Conference. All that he stated was when the question of supplying newspapers was mentioned he believed there would be no difficulty in the way of supplying newspapers if they were asked for. He had then in mind the communication issued by the Director of Information.

Mr. J. B. Petit asked whether Mahatma Gandhi had ever asked for newspapers. Mr. Hayward did not think he had. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir asked whether the Subjects Committee's proceedings were confidential. The President said Mr. Cowasji was a member himself.

Mr. Trivedi wanted to know the exact date of Mahatma Gandhi's request, and he was afraid the Government did not want to give it, although it was not difficult to do so.

The President said, in that case, they had the remedy in their hands of moving a vote of censure.

Mr. Trivedi asked the Government to state when the request was made, and he complained his question was not answered.

The President said members had their remedy.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas asked whether, Mahatma Gandhi had not written to say that he did not want his affairs to be discussed in public.

Mr. Petit asked how Mr. Kanji came to know of this letter, and whether he was in the confidence of the Government.

MAHATMA'S LETTER—PRIVATE OR PUBLIC?

Mr. Hayward said a letter had been received, and it was shown to some one or two members with permission to make its contents public. (Laughter).

Mr. Haveliwala asked whether it was a private and confidential letter written by Mahatma Gandhi or an ordinary letter. Mr. Hayward said it was an ordinary letter to the Superintendent.

Mr. Petit asked, will Government lay on the table the names of persons who were privileged to know and see the letter?

Mr. C. M. Gandhi wanted to know the names of the persons who had seen the letter.

Mr. Kanji was heard to say that he was one of them.

"NO MORE WAR."

PACIFIST DEMONSTRATIONS IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.

Uniform with similar demonstrations on the Continent and in America and the Dominions, a huge Pacifist demonstration was held in London this afternoon. One of the five processions marched past the Cenotaph carrying a banner inscribed "Salutation to the Fallen. Never Again" and deposited tributes of flowers. Thousands listened to speeches in Hyde Park, while aeroplanes were utilised to write in smoke in the sky "No more War."

CABLE ITEMS.

The countess of Essex has been found dead in a bath at her residence in Mayfair.

The appointment of Major George Anson as British Consul in Bushire is gazetted.

Berlin.—The Imperial Bank of Germany has raised the discount rate from five to six per cent with the result that the London rate for the marks has depreciated 252.

In the final of the Wingfield Sculls which carries with it the British amateur championship from Putney to Mortlake, Mr. J. Beresford of the Thames Club, the present holder, beat Mr. B. Gollan, of the Leander Club, easily.

ANOTHER BIG DACOITY IN SIND.

THIRTEEN PERSONS REPORTED MURDERED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), July 28.

Another dacoity accompanied by arson and murder is reported from Digri, a Taluka town in Tharand about thirty miles away from the scene of the report of the big dacoity. A few other public buildings, many shops and private houses are reported to have been attacked and looted. Thirteen persons including some constables are stated to have been murdered and property worth over a lakh of rupees taken away. Seven prisoners are reported to have escaped from Matali Sub-jail carrying with them two rifles and some cartridges. Two of them have been arrested and a rifle was found in the possession of one.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 29.

Punjab 24th July:—Kharif outlook satisfactory.

Bengal 28th July:—Field operations proceeding satisfactorily, rivers high.

Central Provinces: 28th July:—Prospects of cotton excellent, rice and sesamum good.

S. S. "Nivasa" arrived from London via Bombay to Karachi on July 27, with general cargo.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

MR. SATYAMURTHY'S OPINIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 29.

The answers of Mr. S. Satyamurthy to Civil Disobedience questionaire is published. Mr. Satyamurthy strongly holds that none of the items (Khaddar, total prohibition, removal of untouchability and promotion of communal unity) except perhaps Khaddar to a limited extent has any political value. As for Khaddar, he is of opinion that the movement is doomed to failure as a political one, unless Indian mill made yarn is included. As far as total prohibition is concerned, he is convinced, that without the help of the legislatures and the executive, they cannot achieve any substantial or permanent result. As to removal of untouchability he feels strongly that so far as the South India is concerned, making it a prime object, Congress will introduce dissension in the Congress Ranks. He admits he is whole-heartedly for its removal personally. As to the programme of promotion of communal unity, he is firmly convinced that this is the bedrock upon which the struggle for Swaraj can be led to a successful issue. Mr. Satyamurthy holds that the completion of the constructive programme is a question of years if not decades. He agrees that N. C. O. can work the constructive programme more effectively, particularly such items as national education and total prohibition by entering the Councils, but he does not agree that the work of the constructive programme even from inside Councils will prepare the country for civil disobedience, or non-payment of taxes. He opines that his province is not as a whole or in part ready for starting civil disobedience, whether individual or mass and defensive or aggressive.

PRINTER OF THE "SERVANT" ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 29.

Mr. Ramendra Nath Ghosh, printer of the "Servant" newspaper who was recently convicted on the charge of defaming Mr. Kyd, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, went to Barisal and was arrested there yesterday on charges of trespass and forming unlawful assembly on a complaint made by the Principal, Broj Mohan College. It is said that the accused led a huge procession as demonstration against the alleged flogging in the local jail and went to the college for holding a meeting.

NO ENTRY INTO COUNCILS.

ISLAMPUR PUBLIC'S RESOLVE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ISLAMPUR, July 29.

A crowded public meeting held at Islampur on the 28th July, unanimously passed a resolution declaring loyalty to the Non-Cooperation programme of the Congress, adherence to the boycott of Councils and emphatically denouncing the retrograde attitude of the Maharashtra minority respecting the boycott of Councils. The resolution was proposed by Mr. Kaujalgi and seconded by Mrs. Parvatibai Savdikar.

NATIONAL ACTIVITY AT MANGALORE.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS' RESOLVE TO REMOVE TODDY SHOPS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MANGALORE, July 27.

National volunteers are vigorously at work for the last twenty-four days, collecting signatures from municipal ratepayers to remove toddy and arrack shops from the Municipality. Out of a total 4,780 ratepayers 2,000 Hindu, 1,000 Christian, 313 Mussalman (total 3,313 in 70 per cent.) ratepayers signed. At the municipal meeting on the 26th instant it was resolved by a majority of 19 councillors out of 21 present, to remove toddy-arrak shops from the Municipality and move the authorities concerned to do the needful.

THE MOUTH OF THE PANEGYRIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On the 24th instant, at the Khandwani Mansion, Professor A. N. of the Dharwar College recited a short Arabic poem in praise of H. E. the Governor of Bombay. The poem consists of ten couplets and is full of fulsome flattery, untruths and grammatical mistakes. In the first verse, the learned professor says H. E. has no equal in the world. In the 7th couplet H. E. is called "The Lord of the Lords of Fortune". In the 2nd verse it is asserted that every individual of the Muslem nation congratulates, welcomems and feels grateful to H. E. The 3rd Couplet announces to the world that H. E. loves Muslems and Muslems love him. The fifth couplet says that to obey H. E. is to obey God. The 1st couplet assures H. E. that we will sacrifice our properties and progeny for him. In the 9th couplet the poet sings "Had I powor over my soul, I would lay it down for thee." In the tenth and the last verse the poet who assumes the *nom de plume* of Maulvi confesses his ignorance of the "Art of poetry". And his confession is true. Before trying to write poery in Arabic a non-Arab should acquire a thorough knowledge of the grammar and idiom and prosody of that noble language.

Before I finish I should like to remind the Maulvi Sahib of the following tradition of our noble Prophet. "Fill with dust the mouths of panegyrists."—Yours etc.

MUNSHI MAHOMED KHAN.

Fergusson College, July 29.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

TERMS OF GENL SMUTS' AGREEMENT APPROVED.

LONDON, July 28.

A special meeting of the Chartered Company was held, to-day, for the purpose of confirming the terms of the agreement drawn up by General Smuts in Capetown in the event of Southern Rhodesia deciding to enter the South African Union at the forthcoming referendum. The meeting unanimously approved the terms of the agreement which provides that in return for the surrender of its rights over unalienated land, railways, public buildings, and so forth, the Chartered Company shall receive £6,836,500 sterling. The Company however shall retain the whole of its mineral and commercial rights and interests and the whole of its investments in concerns other than the railways. The agreement is conditional upon Southern Rhodesia actually forming part of the Union not later than March 31st 1924.

FABRIC GLOVES DUTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 28.

The Committee estimate that sixteen million pounds of cotton yarns suitable for glove fabric were exported to Germany from the United Kingdom during the year and gave employment to 6400 operatives. The yarn represented by the year's import of German fabric gloves, says the report, represents the production of 550 operatives who would be rendered idle if the duty stopped importation except as far as the home manufacture of gloves was increased. The Committee find it difficult to believe that German manufacturers would transfer orders for yarn to France and Switzerland, both of which countries impose duties on imported fabric gloves and the Committee point out that the proposed duty ends on August 19th 1924 and may be previously revoked.

BOTTOMLEY'S EXPULSION FROM COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.

The Speaker of the House of Commons has intimated to Horatio Bottomley's Solicitor that he is unable to interfere with the House in the matter of the motion for Mr. Bottomley's expulsion.

PALESTINE ARAB DELEGATION.

FAREWELL MESSAGE TO BRITISH NATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.

The Palestine Arab Delegation in a farewell message declare they have done their best to enlighten the Government and acquaint the British nation with the facts of their case. They appreciate the general public sympathy and the strong ties of friendship woven between the two peoples and they confidently anticipate that the support and friendship shown by every class of the nation will continue until their rights are vindicated.

AN ENGLISH REGIMENT LEAVES FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.

Malta.—The second battalion of the Royal Sussex Regiment has been ordered to Constantinople.

JEWISH IMMIGRANTS IN PALESTINE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.

It is officially stated that 474 Jewish immigrants entered Palestine in June making the total of 4,399 for the first half-year.

DEPRESSION IN COTTON TRADE.

PROPOSAL TO CLOSE DOWN MILLS FOR A FORTNIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.

Owing to depression of trade the Oldham Master Cotton Spinners' Association recommend members, controlling over four-hundred mills, to close down for a fortnight instead of a week for the annual holidays in August. They also recommend the Federation to consider an organised curtailment of production in the spinning section of the cotton trade.

SEQUEL TO U. S. RY: STRIKE.

PIDENTRES HARDING EVOLVES A SCHEME

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.

Washington.—Concentrating on the railway strike and temporarily ignoring the mining trouble, President Harding has evolved a scheme which the railway employers and workers foreshadow their intention of accepting at a special conference to be held on August 1st.

It is officially announced that the Administration does not contemplate further steps in the coal strike, but does not object to any of the State following the lead of Indiana and Michigan, which are undertaking the production of coal for public services. However, arrangements are being made for reopening the negotiations on the basis of resumption on the old terms, pending arbitration.

Mr. Lewis, strike leader, expresses the opinion that the meeting will result in the resumption of work within a month.

MUSTAPHA KEMAL PASHA-THE MAN

(BY CHAIR PRICE.)

Forty years ago, when Abdul Hamid II. was Sultan in Grand Constantinople and the Crescent and Star still floated over Salonica, an underling in the Salonica Customs office died, leaving his widow with a small daughter and an infant son on her hands. The daughter in time grew up and married, as is the way of Turkish daughters. The son was intended by his mother for the mosque school and the career of a hoja, as is the way of Turkish mothers, but he became fascinated by the uniforms of the army officers whom he saw about the streets, as is the way of Turkish sons. In time he succeeded in passing the examinations for the military preparatory school at Salonica, where his mathematics teacher became so fond of him that he left off calling him by his given name of Mustapha and dubbed him Kemal, a Turkish name meaning rightness. To-day the name by which his mathematics teacher once knew him as a soft boy at Salonica has become the name by which the world knows him as a man of iron at the mud town of Angora in Asia Minor. To-day Abdul Hamid, Enver Pasha and Damad Ferid Pasha, one after the other, have dropped out of the story, although for the first twenty-eight years of Mustapha Kemal Pasha's life—he is forty-one to-day—Abdul Hamid looms above him like a great black djinn above a wanderer on a lonely horizon.

Abdul Hamid was an apostle of absolutism. He was a great Eastern absolutist in a day when the West was abandoning absolutism. He maintained his absolute rule by such a system of espionage that the life and liberty of no Ottoman subject were safe who was remotely suspected of having heard of the French Revolution, a system of espionage which could not keep Western governmental ideas out of the capital, but which could, and did, keep them underground. In an Eastern population such as Abdul Hamid's—in which a great fighting tradition sucks the best brains of the country into the army—the network of espionage which radiated from Yildiz Kiosk had the effect of giving the army a sort of dual existence. On the surface it continued to be a splendid military organism, the trustee of the great military tradition of the Ottoman clan. But beneath the surface it was a ferment of forbidden political ideas, and the example of Nihilism in Russia, which did much to spread the secret society craze, found no more fertile element to work upon than the yeasty mentality of the War Academy and the Military College of Medicine in Constantinople. But if a secret society calling itself the Society of Liberty was being formed among the students at the War Academy, if a similar society calling itself the Society of Progress was being formed among the students at the Military College of Medicine, both were off-stage movements. It was Abdul Hamid, and Abdul Hamid alone, on whom the footlights shone.

...nica, the officers school at Monastir, and the War Academy at Constantinople finally graduated Kemal, a headstrong youth of twenty-two into the army with the rank of lieutenant. He had hardly reached the War Academy from Monastir before his adolescent mind became tainted by the political ferment with which the great school was secretly permeated. A copy of Kemal Bey's forbidden play *Watan* (The Fatherland) fell into his hands. Abdul Hamid had caused every known copy of the play to be confiscated and burned. He had forced its author, despite his very high place in modern Turkish literature, to flee to England, where he spent the rest of his days in exile. He had driven out of the capital every Ottoman subject whom his spies suspected of having read *Watan*. But *Watan* gave the young Kemal his first taste of Western ideas of government, and made him secretly a bitter opponent of Abdul Hamid, which, at the time, was a rather ridiculous thing to be.

Kemal had no sooner been graduated into the army than he engaged a small apartment in the Stamboul section of Constantinople to serve as the headquarters of the secret Society of Liberty, permitting an acquaintance whom he trusted, and who represented himself as being penniless, to sleep in the apartment at night. As a result Kemal was arrested, taken to Yildiz Kiosk to be questioned, and, after three months' confinement in a cell at the Ministry of Police, was exiled to a cavalry regiment in Damascus. Fresh from the War Academy, fired with the spirit of revolution, and schooled in the technique of revolution, he spent his time here in organising local branches of the Society of Liberty until he became convinced that work in Syria was a mistake, and that the inevitable scene of Turkish revolution would be Turkey-in-Europe. Accordingly he escaped to Alexandria, and finally succeeded in reaching Salonica *via* the Piraeus, for Salonica was already becoming the Mecca of Turkish revolution.

Here he worked in hiding for four months before Constantinople discovered his presence and made it necessary for him to flee to Akaba, where a convenient outbreak of trouble gave him an alibi which served to smooth down the ruffled feelings of Constantinople. He stayed in Syria until a change of War Ministers in Constantinople made it possible for him to apply for, and secure, a transfer to the Third Army's Staff at Salonica. Back in Salonica again, he merged the Society of Liberty into the Society of Progress, which now took the name of the Committee of Union and Progress, and whose forces were now strongly entrenched in Salonica, Monastir and Uskub. And, almost at once, there occurred a terrific turn in European politics from which the Near East will not recover for a century to come.

Great Britain, which had been supporting Abdul Hamid against Russia, dropped the Sultan and joined hands with the Tsar in the Anglo-Russian Treaty of 1907, a treaty which frightened the Young Turks into the abortive revolution of 1908, with its frantic but futile bid for British support. In that revolution, in which Kemal participated on the staff of Mahmoud Shevket Pasha, commander of the Third Army, Abdul Hamid lost his absolutist *regime*, and in the attempted counter-revolution of 1909 Abdul Hamid was dragged down from the heights of Yildiz Kiosk to the depths of a Salonica dungeon. But without British support the end of the old Empire was now only a matter of time. The revolution of 1908 succeeded only to fail. The installation of the Committee of Union and Progress in Grand Constantinople proved to be a mere *coup d'etat*, and at the ensuing C. U. P. congress at Salonica Kemal broke with Enver Pasha in a violent personal quarrel which remains to this day. The rule of Abdul Hamid had been succeeded by the rule of Enver and his colleagues, and Kemal withdrew from politics in bitter disillusionment.

During the ensuing years, when the Empire was crumbling to its end, Kemal's life was that of the Turkish army officer. Enver exiled him to Tripoli, Izzet Pasha returned him to Salonica, Mahmoud Shevket took him to Albania, and Enver sent him back to Tripoli to command native irregulars during the war with Italy. Without British support the crash of the old Empire had begun. During the first Balkan war Kemal was permitted to twiddle his thumbs on the Dardanelles, but it was he who was called on to recapture Adrianople when the opportunity offered. When Enver joined Germany in 1914 in a last desperate gamble for the life of the Empire, Kemal threw up his post of military attache at Sofia and returned to Constantinople, still a young man, but a man with a brilliant past, a hatred of Enver which was both personal and political, and a degree of personal prestige which made it no longer possible to disregard him.

Kemal was convinced from the first that the Empire was in no condition to enter the war, but Enver gave him the Nineteenth Division and dispatched him to the Dardanelles, possibly hoping that a British bullet might put an end to him. Here Kemal's high military abilities and the unvarying luck which had become proverbial of him eventually gave him command of the entire Turco-German force on the peninsula, and his success in throwing back the British before Anaforta is the most brilliant achievement of his military career. It made him a great hero in Germany at once, but it was not until its story was told in the C.U.P. year-book for 1917 that Enver inadvertently permitted it to leak ... the story of Anaforta, and Enver caused the entire issue of the year-book to be confiscated and destroyed. By that time it had become politically dangerous to mention Kemal's name in the capital.

On the Russian Front.

Alarmed at his popularity, Simonvon Sanders secured Kemal's transfer to the Russian front as soon as the British had evacuated the Dardanelles. On the Russian front Kemal was appointed major-general and given the Sixteenth Army, but he came into speedy conflict with Falkenhayn over the project to recapture Bagdad from the British. Throwing up his command in protest, Kemal returned to Aleppo, and on September 30th, 1917, dispatched to Enver a lengthy statement of his position. In this remarkable statement, written at a moment when the entire country was expecting a German victory, Kemal declared that the corruption of the Government at Constantinople, the disruption of the economic life, and the constant drainage of the country's gold away to Germany, could have but one end. Great Britain and France could not be divided and they could not be beaten. Great Britain would conquer Palestine, would set up a Christian Government under its own control with which to hold the Suez Canal, the Red Sea and Egypt, and would isolate Turkey from the rest of Islam—"a sound war policy made possible by our frivolous entry into the war against England, a policy whose success means irreparable loss for us, and whose failure means German domination for us. . . . Falkenhayn has said repeatedly to anyone who will listen to him that he is a German, and is naturally interested first in Germany. If he can hold Palestine he will place himself before the world and before our country as one of the great victors of the war. We shall then lose our own country, and to this end Falkenhayn will sacrifice every ounce of gold and every soldier he can squeeze out of us."

Enver's reply to this warning was to give Falkenhayn command on the Palestine front and to exile Kemal to Germany in the suite of the Crown Prince (now the Sultan). Kemal spent a year touring Germany and Austria-Hungary in disgrace before the soundness of his warning had become apparent beyond further cavil. Then Enver recalled him and gave him the Yilderim Group (Fourth, Seventh and Eighth Armies) on the Palestine front. But it was too late. Kemal reached his post just as Allenby's great break-through brought the Empire crashing down to its end. Kemal halted his retreat in Adana, where a cipher telegram from Constantinople told him that Raouf Bey was on his way to Mudros to sign an armistice with the British. It was the end of the world for Kemal.

Return to Constantinople.

He returned to the capital to find that Grand Constantinople had fallen into such disorder as can scarcely be imagined. The Committee of Union and Progress had fled, and the feeble reactionary Liberal Entente Party, the old opposition party, was lifting Damad Ferid Pasha into succession to Talaat and Enver. The Parliament had been prorogued, and the capital was drifting without a leader into the most complete confusion. British troops were in occupation of the Pera and Galata sections of Constantinople, French troops were holding the Stamboul section, Italian troops were on the Asiatic shore, and men-of-war of all three Allies were anchored in the Bosphorus, the British contingent leading with a number of battleships which had been hurried down from the demobilised Grand Fleet in the North Sea. French troops held the railways of Turkey-in-Europe, and British troops not only held the railways of Asia Minor, but formed an iron ring around the remnant of the old Empire, occupying Trans-Caucasia, Persia, Mesopotamia, Kurdistan, Syria and a number of ports on the Mediterranean and Black Sea shores of Asia Minor. Under the terms of the Mudros armistice the Turkish Navy had been surrendered and interned at Constantinople, and the Turkish armies were being rapidly disarmed and demobilised. And if there had been any hope that the disappearance of Russia from the Anglo-Russian alliance would make possible the recovery of that understanding with Great Britain which Abdul Hamid had lost with such disastrous effect in 1907, it was speedily dissipated by the Note which the Oecumenical Patriarchate at Phanar dispatched to the Porte on March 9th, 1919, severing their relations. It had then become apparent that Venizelos and political Hellenism had succeeded to the place in the old Anglo-Russian alliance which Russia had vacated. Backed by the overwhelming strength of the victorious British arms, the new Anglo-Hellenist *rapprochement* was even more dangerous to the disarmed remnant of Turkey than the old Anglo-Russian alliance had been to the late Empire, and, with the Allies in occupation of Constantinople itself, Kemal knew that it was useless to attempt to gather the broken and chaotic capital against the new doom which was ready to burst upon it. Accordingly he left Constantinople for Asia Minor to escape Allied surveillance for a sufficient period of time to enable him to form a new political party which, working under the terms of the Mudros armistice, should compel Damad Ferid to re-assemble Parliament and enable the country to consider its future Damad Ferid soon realised that his War Minister had been guilty of a gross blunder in giving Kemal a free hand in Asia Minor, and he quickly telegraphed Kemal to return to the capital. Kemal ignored the telegram, and Ferid dismissed him from the army, a length to which Enver had never dared go. There now began a bitter factional fight between Ferid and Kemal, Ferid's provincial officials in Asia Minor arresting Kemal's agents and deporting them to Constantinople, while Kemal's agents began arresting Ferid's officials and setting up Kemalist provincial administrations in their places. In its blackest moment Turkey had split.

But the Greek occupation of Smyrna on May 15th, 1919, showed what might be expected of the new Anglo-Hellenist *rapprochement*, and sent whole provinces in Asia Minor scurrying to Kemal. Its effect was that Ferid lost Asia Minor to Kemal, although for two years he attempted to regain a foothold beyond the Bosphorus, and in the Delibash revolution of October, 1920, he did succeed in regaining Konia. Three days afterwards, however, Rafet Pasha reinstated the Kemalist administration, but Ferid's agents continued to move back and forth under the coasts of Asia Minor with their eyes on Konia until last summer, when Kemalist agents boarded the Khedivial liner Palatina at Adalia, discovered Topal Osman and four confederates hidden in a cargo hold, and shot them down. That incident effectively put an end to Ferid's attempts to re-enter Asia Minor. Kemal's hold on Asia Minor today is unquestionable.

The Greek occupation of Smyrna led Kemal to tear up the Mudros armistice, but he continued to direct his efforts toward the building up of a Nationalist majority in the Parliament at Constantinople. He now moved his headquarters to Angora, a town of mud and malaria which happened to be within easy communication from Eski-Shehr to Afiun. With a British military mission now attached to the Greek high command, the Greeks encircled the left flank of the makeshift Turkish forces in front of Afiun, and sent them pell-mell into a disastrous retreat. Some seventy-five miles to the rear and only forty miles in front of Angora itself, they re-formed on a north-and-south line along the Sakaria River, where Mustapha Kemal Pasha himself took command. Here the Greeks sought again to encircle their left, but Kemal pulled down his forces to meet them. Crossing the Sakaria south of the Turkish lines, the Greeks drove some fifty miles due east in a vain attempt to find the Turkish left. With the Turkish positions now shifted to an east-and-west line at a distance of some fifty miles southwest of Angora, the Greeks hammered away for twenty-one days in an effort to break through—a struggle which some day will be appreciated as one of the world's historic battles. In Kemal's career it was almost as brilliant an episode as his victory before Anaforta in 1915.

In that engagement Anglo-Hellenism and its handiwork, the Sevres Treaty, alike collapsed. The Near East Conference at Paris last March was the result, a conference at which Kemal was represented by the Assembly's Foreign Secretary, Youssouf Kemal Bey. At that Conference Great Britain, France and Italy made "suggestions" to Athens, Constantinople and Angora respecting a Greco-Turkish armistice pending the assemblage of a peace conference at "a town to be decided upon." The Grand National Assembly's reply was a demand for "integral acceptance" of its National Pact and evacuation of Asia Minor by the Greeks before the peace conference began, coupled with a suggestion of Ismid town, at the head of the gulf of that name on the Sea of Marmora, as a suitable scene for the conference. Ismid was suggested in order to make it possible for Kemal himself to attend behind the scenes when the Angora delegates entered the conference.

And there events stand to-day. Both before and since the Genoa Conference Kemal's chief anxiety is to recover, on that new basis of equality which is laid down in the National Pact, the understanding with England which Abdul Hamid lost in 1907.

The now defunct Sevres Treaty was the logical result of a sequence of leadership in Turkey which descended from Abdul Hamid to Enver to Damad Ferid. The ruin of Turkey to-day—whether it be just or unjust is irrelevant here—was accomplished under their leadership and not under Kemal's. History has not yet written its verdict on Kemal. Whether his revolution of 1920 will succeed in effectively introducing into Turkey those Russian ideas of Government which Abdul Hamid once fought with all the espionage at his command whether his revolution will succeed where Enver's revolution of 1908 failed, remains to be seen. All that one can say to-day is that Kemal has become the leader not only of his own country but of all those Sunni Moslem countries between Constantinople and Kabul which until 1917 felt the full weight of the Anglo-Russian Treaty of 1907.

I never think of Kemal without recalling him as I saw and talked with him last in a small room off the corridor of the Assembly building at Angora—a man with a face of iron beneath a gaeat iron-grey kalak. In an English shooting suit of tweed with a grey soft collar and a grey tie, he sat back of his desk with the limp folds of a tall green banner inscribed with Turkish letters of gold in the corner behind him. His eyes were hard and blue, his mouth was hard and thin-lipped, and the flash of much gold in his lower teeth gave sparkle to the hard incisiveness of his manner as he talked. He was a man of iron in a situation which would break any man of less durable metal.

Amid the hatreds and prejudices which make the Near East an impenetrable jungle for most of us, Near Eastern leaders are apt to see things as they desire to see them, but to me Kemal is a man who sees things as they are. To me he is one of the hardest and soberest leaders in the world to-day.

—The "Fortnightly Review."

BABU GURDIT SINGH'S CASE.

MAGISTRATE'S GROUNDS FOR CONVICTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, July 28.

In the course of his judgment the Magistrate referring to the text of the accused's speeches observes:—"It will be seen that the passages complained of contain several distinct ideas. In the first place a reference is made to the accused's own detention in jail and it is emphatically asserted that the Government detained him there without legal authority. In the second place a veiled allusion is made to the Martial Law Administration of 1919 and the old story about the faces of the Indian ladies having been unveiled and spit upon is quoted to vilify that administration. In the third place an appeal is made to the religious susceptibilities of the Hindus by a pointed reference to the extensive slaughter of cows under the Government now existing. In the fourth place mention is made of General Dyer's firing at Jallianwala Bagh and the Government is taunted by calling this firing a reward for the country's war services and the Sikhs are taunted for having given a robe of honour to General Dyer. Lastly it is stated that the Government took away a lakh of rupees from the "Nanak Dev" ship which is a name given to the steamship S. S. "Komagata Maru" chartered by the accused. The language of the accused is so plain, clear and unambiguous that it does not need the slightest remark on my part to show that it contains imputations against the Government and that these imputations are calculated to cause disaffection within the meaning of Section 124 (A) as above explained. Whether these imputations are true or false I ... imputation is not defence in seditious cases."

The Magistrate further observes: "In the speech we fail to find the slightest attempt to argue or to explain. It is simply an enumeration of the evils of the present Government and the pictures presented move before the eye like the films in a cinema show. Again unlike the cinema films there is absolutely no inherent connection between the various subjects embraced by the speech. The slaughtering of cows however bad it may be, has nothing to do with the "Komagata Maru", the Jallianwala Bagh and the prisoner's own detention in jail. There is one and only one hint observable between the several matters talked of, namely, an attempt on the part of the speaker to discredit the British administration in India."

A CONTESTED WILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 29.

A testamentary suit pending in the original side of the Calcutta High Court which evoked considerable local interest was recently heard before Mr. Dharmadas Suri, Commissioner, appointed by the District Judge. The suit related to goods of Kumar Guruprasad Simha, deceased, known as Raja of Kharia and the plaintiff Mrs. Lila Sinha applied for probate of a will said to have been executed by Kumar Sahib at Lahore during his last illness by which nearly whole of the property was bequeathed to her. The contesting defendants at present are Rajkumari Lachme Devi, minor daughter of the deceased, and the Ramkrishna Mission which is a legatee under a previously registered will. The plaintiff was represented by two local lawyers before the Commissioner and Mr. S. C. Ghosh, Solicitor appeared for Rajkumari while Mr. Nisith Sen of the Calcutta Bar represented the Ramkrishna Mission and cross-examined the attesting witnesses to the will at great length. After examination of two attesting witnesses, the Commission adjourned.

The Malabar Sub-committee of the Moplah Amelioration Committee, Madras has opened two more centres for the distribution of relief at Kotakkal and Tanur (Malabar) and about 1200 families are being given relief by the Committee at present.—(A.P.)

SURAT LETTER.

MR. MARTIN'S PARTING SHOTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, July 27.

Perhaps for his active part in getting the Surat City Municipality superseded and for being able to maintain "law and order" in the peaceful district of Bardoli, Mr. J. R. Martin, I.C.S., Collector of Surat, has been promoted to a higher post in the Development Department, Bombay. His friends and admirers in Surat, headed by R. B. Thakorram Kapilram, Chairman of the Managing Board, gathered together in the Municipal Hall to bid him farewell. Taking advantage of the occasion mutual compliments were showered on each other by the Collector and the Rao Bahadur.

Of course, no opportunity was lost to have a fling at the late N.C.O. administration and its "collapse" in Bardoli. A national school in Bardoli is reported to have been closed, and, Mr. Martin presaged that others will follow suit requiring no longer any efforts to fill up the present empty class-rooms of Municipal and other Government schools in the district.

According to Mr. Martin, the past N.C.O. administration, had failed and the present Board was "bravely doing its duty" under "the able guidance of the Rao Bahadur", in spite of many difficulties.

These attacks have, however, served a useful purpose. Bardoli is again active. Messrs. Kuverji, Paragji and Syed Edrus are now very busy exhorting the people to remove the reproach levelled against them by the out-going Collector, and as a consequence, a national school is being re-started in Bardoli on a sound financial footing. It will be on its legs perhaps before this letter is published. In the taluka itself more than forty Rashtriya schools are going on and as many Government schools will have to be closed, if Government care to be economic, as it did in the case of Poona High School, in the interests of the State treasury.

CHARGES AGAINST N.C.O.'S ANSWERED.

The attack on N.C.O. Municipal administration has drawn forth o spirited reply, full of facts and figures, in the "Samachar." Mr. Martin tried to poohpooh the mandate given by the Surat public to their elected representatives and charged the N.C.O.'s with having gone beyond the scope and against the terms of the District Municipal Act. As this point is subjudice, I do not propose to commit contempt of Court. As Mr. Martin has done. But, Mr. Martin might be asked, in the words of the "Samachar" writer, whether it was no violation of law forcibly to break open buildings in possession of a third party, or to transfer Municipal money from a bank to the name of another, or to remove cartloads of records from the Municipal office in possession of the past School Board?

Mr. Martin further charged the late administration with false economy, without substantiating his charge with facts or figures. As a matter of fact the late administration had effected real economy without starving any vital department and had saved the Municipality from financial disaster, which was threatening it owing to the heavy and successive deficits of previous four years. The management of the water-works was also a subject of Mr. Martin's attack. Here too he was misled by the present management which took him to the works and lodged complaints behind the back of the N.C.O.'s. The fact that the works were already in a bad condition before the N.C.O.'s took charge was suppressed and advantage was taken of these people not lodging such complaints against their predecessors.

... dust in the eyes of the people so that the latter may not see the patent failure of the present Board. The roads are in a very bad condition. As to the lanes and by-lanes, they are simply abominable. It will be providential if an epidemic does not break out.

The present Board did not dare to take Mr. Martin round the town through its lanes and by-lanes. Instead of that, they took him to the water-works in a motor. Otherwise, he would not have been so lavish in his praise of the present Board.

TRIAL OF MOTA SINGH,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JULLUNDER, July 27.

When the hearing of the case against Mota Singh was resumed the accused refused to cross-examine the witnesses or to give any written statement or defence on the ground that he was a Non-cooperator. Orders will be pronounced on the 31st. After the close of this case the Court Inspector filed two more fresh cases against Mota Singh one for his spe... and December 1920 at Jhingra villa... for his speech at Rurke... December. Both ca... 124 A sedition. ... been fixed for ...

INCREASE...

Consequent ... litigation in the ... recent reports an... from parties and gre... allowed to accumulate i... civil and criminal sides, the... of Mysore Chief Court has circ... Judges and Magistrates in the S... express instructions mainly with a... effect thorough discipline and spee... disposal of cases.

Orders passed by the Mysore G... on recommendation by the Spe... Committee, touching various ... in the State, have so far result... total retrenchment of about 1... the General and Revenue Secr... ings effected by reorganisation ... Rs. 58,000 per annum. (A.P.).

A slight local earthquake ... recorded by the Simla seismog... a.m. on the 28th instant. (A.P.)

GOPALDAS AMBAIDAS DESAI.

AN IDEAL CHIEF.

(Contributed.)

The Non-co-operation movement has touched and illumined the heart of many a stalwart rolling in the lap of luxury and abundance. In Bengal C. R. Das and in the U. P. Pandit Motilal Nehru renounced the pomp of princes and accepted the rigours of the jail for the vindication of our natural rights. Now in Gujarat a prince has reounced his principality for the vindication of his honour and the liberation of his countrymen.

A prominent Non-cooperator.

Gopaldas Ambaidas Desai is a sixth class Talukdar with jurisdictional powers of Rai Sankli and revenue administrator of Dhasa. He has also some lands in Vaso under the Baroda State. In January last he was deprived of his jurisdictional powers over Rai Sankli, as he did not attend the reception of H. E. the Governor at Rajkot. The cause of his doing so, as given out by him, was the grief he felt at the imprisonment of 7,000 Indians, after the farce of a trial. Now he is deprived of his two Talukas—Dhasa and Rai Sankli—and they have been placed under management, as he refused to dissociate himself from the Non-Co-operation movement. He was the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the last Gujarat Political Conference, and is the President of the Anand Taluka Congress Committee.

Liberal administration,

Such a great and fearless self-sacrifice is unheard of in the history of India. We know of many eminent Indians who have sacrificed their all for the service of their countrymen, but we know of no Indian prince or chief who has sacrificed any of his personal interests for the sake of the country. Now we know of one who has risked his all, and he hails from Kathiawar. He is a sincere admirer and follower of Mahatma Gandhi and his principles. He is not learned in the culture of the West, but is a regular reader of "Navjivan" and an ardent lover of good company. Early in life he came in touch with Mr. Motibhai Amin, founder of the Charotar Education Society, and the present Assistant Librarian in the State Library at Baroda. Later on he came in touch with the famous poet of Gujarat—Nanalal Dalpatram Kavi during his periodical visits as Educational officer of Kathiawar Agency. From these two persons mostly he derived his views of liberal administration and educational reforms.

Educational Reforms,

In Dhasa with a population of 1,500 souls there are five schools, in Sankali with a population of 400 souls there are two schools and in Rai with a population of 150 souls there is one school. Besides these ample means of education there are libraries which are fully equipped and finally built. The simple villagers make use of these educational institutions and turn out enlightened citizens of the outside world. They used to celebrate the birth-day of Mahatma Gandhi, and their Darbar used to take part with them. But the most touching mixing of the Darbar with the people was when they were playing sports or singing in *Ras* parties. The Ras party of Dhasa has becomes famous throughout Gujarat. It was present at the time of the Ahmedabad Congress and the Anand Conference.

Administration of Justice,

The administration of justice by Gopaldas was more touching than his free mixing with his people. When the Thanadar of Wadhwan went to take over charge of his civil and criminal cases, these were on record. Where the Darbar himself was freely mixing with the people, taking part in their joys and sorrows, there were fewer disputes, and what few disputes there were, were settled amicably without any cost or ado. The parties were brought together, and *samjaoed* by the Darbar himself. Within a short time they forgot their disputes, and lived amicably as brothers.

Administration of Revenue,

[redacted]ration of revenue was even [redacted]ic than the administration of famine or scarcity [redacted]t of revenue to the [redacted]l it said that [redacted]evenue than he [redacted]or even the [redacted]quently has [redacted]n the question revenue. But [redacted] all was the [redacted]ys of the people. [redacted] eradicating the [redacted]n-eating, etc., from

[redacted]volence,

[redacted]prince is punished by Government [redacted] benevolence transcending the limits [redacted] territories. He felt for the woes of [redacted]s, and took part in their attempts [redacted]eration. But British Government [redacted]erates unblushing autocracy in so [redacted] the Chiefs and Princes could not [redacted]his ultra-benevolence of a petty [redacted] Kathiawar. It has deprived him [redacted]reditary rights and powers. But [redacted]t deprive him of his unquenchable [redacted]d deathless fervour. Freed from [redacted]nels of a petty Darbar he will be [redacted] National leader, and throw him[redacted] and soul into the struggle for

THE PRINCELY VICTIM

MR GOPALDAS AMBAIDAS DESAI

TALUKDAR OF DHASA AND RAI SANKLI.

AHMEDABAD, JULY 23. THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY HAVE PASSED ORDERS OF ATTACHING DHASA AND RAISOKALI AS THEIR TALUKDAR MR. GOPALDAS AMBAIDAS DESAI REFUSED TO DISSOCIATE HIMSELF FROM THE NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT AND TO TENDER APOLOGY FOR HIS ABSENCE AT THE TIME OF H E. THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO KATHIAWAR—"ASSOCIATED PRESS" TELEGRAM.

CHRIST AND GANDHI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With regard to the articles appearing in your paper drawing comparison between Christ and Mr. Gandhi I beg to place the following facts before your readers that they may judge therefore as to whether the comparison is possible or not:—

The mission of Christ was to herald the kingdom of God in a spiritual sense, while Mr. Gandhi Strives for Swaraj in the physical sense.

In the time of Christ there were foreign rulers in Palestine, but Christ never uttered a word against the great oppression then prevailing. On the contrary instances have been recorded when he commanded his hearers to pay taxes and be dutiful to the ruler; while Mr. Gandhi's "Satyagraha", "Civil Disobedience" and "Non-Cooperation" movements reveal the contrary teaching.

Christ brought peace to the souls of men while Mr. Gandhi has sown the seeds of lawlessness as Tolstoy did in Russia, in the last century. Look at the result in Russia to-day! Do we wish to see India in that state?

Christ performed many miracles while Mr. Gandhi admits that he cannot perform any.

Christ suffered for no offence of his against the state and proclaimed his absolute innocence, while Mr. Gandhi went to jail deliberately, through writing and speaking openly against the Government, besides he admitted that the sentence was just.

Christ appears as an internationalist i.e., Europeans, Americans, Egyptians, Asiatics, Africans, Australians, Chinese and Japanese, all can claim him to be their own, while can we say so about Mr. Gandhi? He is for India alone and the best honour due to a democrat of this age can be given him but he cannot stand comparison with Jesus Christ.

Christ was not of the world. He had no wife, no children, no home, no "Ashrams", no press to back him up, no friends—except a few, while Mr. Gandhi has all those. He is the national leader now in India as Mrs. Besant was a few years ago but as she has passed into oblivion more or less—Mr. Gandhi may even be placed in the same position if he disagrees with the popular unreasoning views. Democrats apparently seem to be leading but in fact are led by the people.

Saints like Paul, Peter, John, Augustine and many others have terribly suffered and even faced death for the Sake of their faith in Christ, and his teachings and in doing his will but have never been compared with Christ in any age. The sufferings of Mr. Gandhi are self-inflicted, unnecessary and of a very mild type.

Hindoos and Muslims do not go to compare Mr. Gandhi with their Ram, Krishna, Mahadeo, Brahma or Mahomed the prophet but they or some disaffected so-called Christians try to compare Mr. Gandhi with Christ, which causes pain to the religious feelings of earnest Christians.—Yours, etc.

B. I. BHUTT.

Surat, July 26.

PATHAN TERRORISM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your readers must have read with horror the details of the Pathan terrorism in Andheri a few days back. Sir, such is the case in all other places of the suburbs as well. I reside in Malad, and there also there are continuous raids every day of these budmashes. Not a single day passes when we do not hear about some robbery committed in one place or the other.

Some few days back, a robber entered the house known as New Sonapur Building on Ghod Bandar, Road, Malad, and took away some money etc., from the room occupied by a tenant. The budmashes were so bold that on the very next day they returned to the same building, but on learning that all were awake, they ran away. Again, next day they were seen at about 11 p.m., There were two of them, one with a big bamboo, and one with a heavy knife. But before anything could be done they ran away. The building named above has thus become notorious, since again on the next day a Pathan was caught there. Still, on the subsequent day, at about 2 a.m. 11 persons, it is said, accosted the tenants who were taking rounds of the building for the safety of their things. But seeing that all were awake, they went away without any further mischief. Every day at midnight, whistles are heard, the Pathans are seen going from one place to another, and every day also there are reports of robberies. People are flying from Malad, to their friends in Bombay for safety. The Police are trying their best, but as there is a very small number of them, they cannot help much. People also must be ready, and on their guard, against these midnight unwelcome guests. Will the authorities wake from their slumber, and do the needwul before there is havoc and mismanagement throughout the suburbs?—Yours, etc.

ONE RESIDENT OF MALAD.

July 26.

"KURLA MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the article appearing in your issue of the 25th instant under the above head it would suffice to mention here in a few words that the Kurla public must thank the author of the article who has been so anxious to effect reforms and show the Kurla public a miniature of his ideal Swarajya established in a month's time at the hands of his birds of the passage just as he dreamt of Swarajya was established at the end of December last. It resembles a cock and bull story. The Kurla public will surely rue the day should the Municipal affairs fall into the hands of a clique. The criticisms are simply mischievous, selfish and jealous and are really meant to entrap the voters in order to secure aims and ends in view.—Yours, etc.

TWO MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS.

Kurla, July 26.

AMIR OF KABUL VISITS TRANSFRONTIER TRIBES

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 27.

The "Muslim Outlook" writes according to a newspaper published in Iraq the Amir of Kabul lately visited the trans-frontier tribes in an aeroplane and was the guest of the Wazirs who welcomed him with the greatest enthusiasm. On his return to Kabul with a number of aeroplanes His Majesty was accorded a splendid ovation. The journal says all the aeroplanes were built in Afghanistan and flew flags bearing a representation of the Holy Kaba.

"AZAD HIND" SEDITION CASE.

EDITOR SENTENCED 6 MONTHS' S. I.

Judgment was delivered in the case of alleged sedition against Amir Ali, Printer and Mr. Abdul Latif Feroki, Editor, respectively of "Azad Hind" an Urdu journal in respect of the publication of an extract of a poem from a northern India newspaper which was considered to be seditious. Amir Ali having tendered apology the case against him was withdrawn and he was discharged. The Magistrate framed charge of creating disaffection against Mr. Abdul Latif, the Editor, and he was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment.

KHILAFAT ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS July 27.

Mr. Asafque Ali, Secretary to the Khilafat Enquiry Committee writes to the local press:—

The Khilafat Enquiry Committee after finishing Berar programme went to Ahmedabad where Mr. Zahoor Ahmed joined the Committee. Gujerat and Ajmer witnesses were examined there. At Bombay evidence of Khandesh and local people was recorded. Maulana Abdul Majid Sahib rejoined in Bombay. At Poona and Bijapur evidence of Maharashtra and Carnatic was taken. Nawab Ismil Khan left for Meerut from Poona in ionnection with some provincial work and he joins in Calcutta on 3rd August.

The Khilafat Committee stays in Madras till 28th and goes to Erode staying there on the 29th and on the 30th from Erode the Committee goes to Guntur for Andhra work. On the 1st August evening the Committee leaves for Bankipore where it arrived on the 2nd morning returning by the evening mail to Calcutta. The Enquiry Committee will take evidence of Calcutta proper on 3rd August in the afternoon. Assam programme will be announced later on after consultation with the provincial office bearer.

BABU MOTILAL GHOSE.

"A FORETASTE OF DEATH-AGONY."

Babu Moti Lal Ghose who has been ill for some time past writes in the "A. B. Patrika:"—

I had apparently a foretaste of the death agony from which no one, prince or peasant, saint or sinner can ever escape. It was terrible indeed, having to suffer from wind spasm, swelling in the body and want of sufficient breath and excruciating pain in the buttock and the back. The attending doctors with their best efforts could give me no relief. One matter was very vividly brought to my mind. It is how considerate and loving our Father is. Howsoever the intensity of the grief may be it is accompanied by an amount of endurance which is inconceivable. As a matter of fact God has endowed man with a heart which is so elastic that it has the power of resisting any degree of misery which it may please Him to inflict on him. I could never dream that it would be possible for me to bear the suffering which I sustained on the 9th instant, yet I did. I passed through the ordeal somehow or other. I may remark here that these sufferings are purely of typical character and last only for a short time. It has been scientifically established that there is absolutely no pain but positive pleasure when the real death takes place. That is to say, when the soul separates from the body and goes up onwards to its permanent home. I expect to have also the experience of this new condition very shortly and what a pity, I shall not be able to relate it for the benefit of humanity.

"WALK ON THE LEFT."

30,000 REMINDERS.

"Walk on the Left"—London's new rule of the pavement—made, on the whole, a successful first appearance in mail week particularly in the West End and Central London.

There were 30,000 notices affixed to lamp-posts and walls to remind pedestrians of their new duty, but by far the most effective reminders were the notices chalked on the pavement with an arrow indicating the direction. These notices were in pairs, facing both ways.

In the Westminster district men armed with stamps about a foot square and buckets of whitewash imprinted these notices on the foot-ways.

BANGALORE MOSQUE CASE.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, July 28.

The Cantonment Second Magistrate disposed of the case wherein Mustafa Khan and four others petitioned against Mahemed Ebrahim and eleven others for having entered the Mosque without permission and against the wishes of the petitioners who, being Muthavali of Mosque, feared entry by Mr. Ebrahim's party would lead to breach of peace. Orders under Section 144 C. P. C. was issued against Mr. Ebrahim's party on report of the police and further evidence called for, as a result of which five witnesses for petitioners and eight for Mr. Ebrahim's party were examined at length. Enquiry was restricted to the possibility or otherwise of breach of peace and whether the petitioners had a right to restrict Mr. Ebrahim's party from entering the Mosque or offering prayers. Sufficient evidence not having been produced against the counter-petitioners to justify their being restricted under Section 144, the Magistrate annulled the order in vogue enjoining at the same time on Mustafa Khan's party not to interfere or attempt to restrict the other from rightful entry into the mosque or prayer therein.

FEES FOR CADETS AT SANDHURST

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 28.

Payments required for cadets entering the Royal Military College Sandhurst after the 1st July 1922 have been revised. In future the ordinary fees for two years for the sons of private persons will be £200. per annum and in case of the sons of military officers below the rank of Lt.-Col. £55 per annum. Details are published which will entitle invalided officers of the Indian Army, I.A.R.O., and of British service, who relinquished their commissions during the War, to get the King's Certificates for officers invalided from the army.

Lieut-Col. Knox, the Resident of Hyderabad and Mrs. Knox and Raj Kumar, Personal Assistant, have proceeded to Poona on a short visit to the Governor of Bombay. (A. P.).

Literature and Art.

THINKERS OF ISLAM. II.

There was no lack of books on the Perso-Arab culture which in the Middle Ages served humanity as largely as does the Western one to-day. Not the least useful contribution to the interpretation of Moslem life was by our own Right Hon. Justice Amir Ali. We were looking forward to a revised edition of his "Spirit of Islam," but, owing to the apathy of the Moslems who did not come forward in sufficient numbers to subscribe to it, the publication has hung fire. It is a disservice to the cause of Asia at present inasmuch as the revised edition was to have included a dissertation on the apostolic succession treating of the historic position of the Khalifa of Islam. The want of history of the Perso-Arabic civilization has been supplied by Baron Carra De Vaux. The first volume of his "Thinkers of Islam" has already been noticed by us. The second volume does not yield in interest to its predecessor. The mere list of the branches of science treated of exhibits the area and width of the progress made by the Perso-Arab nations in the arts of peace and war. Among them there were many who were seekers after truth beyond conventions and tradition, and some who were reluctant to accept the Qoran as the final word in natural science.

The second volume deals with those intrepid travellers and explorers, who voyaged to the most distant parts of the world in an age without railway and have left itineraries which will remain our only sources of reliable contemporary knowledge until the corresponding annals of the Chinese are available to the Western world. Idrisi and Abul Fida have been tolerably known to us, but despite the French abbreviation of his dictorionary Yakut's geographical thesaurus is still without due appreciation by the two peoples whom it most concerns. Yakut examined the origin of each city he sojourned in and each of his topographical articles is a piece of historical research in the variegated texture of which the warp or the woof, is furnished by piquant annecdotes of local color. In tapping his sources he has proceeded without prejudice and we rarely find him expressing revolt or repugnance against the queer practice of non-Moslem peoples which were not in accord with Islamic sanctions. Syria, Palestine, parts of Arabia and India, including the Parsis, will particularly profit by this chronicle of mediaeval culture. It is these Arabic writers who have preserved the names and geographical details of the localities, sanctuaries, populations and institutions of Parsi interest in their times. Some of the social problems which are now exercising so severely the minds of the Parsis could be brought within hitherto unexpected approaches of solution by a reference to these authorities. It is futile to look for light to the sacerdotal and semi-canoncial Pehlvi or Persian works which represent, as I have shown, but one school whereas Zoroastrianism embraced many sects and conflicting doctrines. How can we prove from any Parsi source that in Arabistan proper there were large colonies of Zoroastrians who, however, had adopted non Zoroastrian names? It is the geographer, Ibn Khordadbeh, who informs us that not only the settled but even the roaming Turanian tribes professed Magianism. According to Kodama, another traveller and author, there were thousands of fire-"worshippers" among the Turkish tribes in his day.

Next after the great voyagors and Ibn Jobair and Ibn Batuta, we make acquaintance of expounders of the exact sciences, arithmetic, logarithm, algebra, geometry. According to the peculiar education of the period poetry and geometry did not always stand divorced. Omar Khayyam was a master of Algebrical formulae and atheistic poetry. Nasiruddin Tusi was a mathematician and a traveller. Trignometry with its technical definitions of the *sine* of the *tangent* are to be met here in the curious phraseology mainly borrowed from the Greeks. Mechanics were developed by Ahmed, son of Musa and Badi uz Zaman Jazari. In astronomy it will take yet many years of patient study correctly to evaluate the Perso-Arab profundity. For, there is a predilection in favour of tracing the entire astronomical knowledge of the middle ages directly to Hindu sources. Reasoned scepticism has already been pronounced regarding our numerals being traceable to the Hindu scientists. Up to now the only voice heard in India is that of Mr. Kaye of the Imperial Educational Service. As regards medicine from the times of the Hypocrates and Galen, the Jalinus of popular tales, and their successors, Arabic literature has been fully representative of every development of the healing art. The great Canon of Avicenna marks the culmination of pharmacy and surgery. Avicenna stands in medicine on the isolated elevation reserved for Ghazali in philosophic thought. According to competent authorities while the palm is assignable to the Arab as a theorist, the practical exposition of medicine found its clearest champion in Al Majusi, who was either himself a convert or the son of one, from Zoroastrianism.

So many of these galaxy of scientists, have life histories which read like romances. Razi, whom the West knows as Razes, was a citizen of Ray. Till his thirtieth year he was a musician. In his native country he was the Director of a hospital. In Baghdad he studied medicine, and became attached to the court of Al Mansur, the Samanid Prince, after whom is styled his standard book *Al Mansuri*. The lives of the great discoverers, however, were at times the playthings of despots. The scientific mind of the middle ages was possessed of one delusion—miraculous alchemy. Razi's master was enraged because the scientist would not or could not translate his hypothesis into actuality and transmute baser metal into gold, and was accordingly blinded. It was not more hereditary knowledge with which these intrepid souls were satisfied. So many of them made attempts at experimental science and tried to discover for instance a remedy for snake poison. What is one to think of the population and of the culture of the metropolis of the Islamic world when Baghdad of those days, boasted of eight hundred medical practitioners!

G. K. N.

WHAT NON-CO-OPERATION IS NOT

GANDHI AND INDIAN REGENERATION. By T. C. K. Kurup, M.A. L.L.D. (Published by New Herald Office. Price Rs. 2.)

When the Non-co-operation movement was started, hostile critics, unable to appreciate its inner significance and blissfully ignorant of its hold on the Indian nation, tried to kill it with ridicule. Lord Chelmsford preached a homily from the rostrum of the Imperial Legislative Council and Dr. Gour made a more than usually silly attempt to be sarcastic at its expense. The author of the "Gospel of Gandhi" is an admirer of that great soul, but he also commits the initial blunder, like Dr. Gour, of mistaking the present political struggle for a conscious attempt on India's part to return to a life of Arcadian simplicity. "In describing

£10,000 FOR AN EGYPTIAN HEAD.

This head in obsidian fetched a huge price at Sotheby's during the sale of the Macgregor antiquities in mail week. It is the head of King Amenees III. of the 12th Dynasty, and is regarded by judges as the finest expression of Egyptian statuary art in the world.

Mahatma Gandhi's views. I have used his own language as far as possible to avoid misunderstanding and make the whole thing as authoritative as possible," says the author in the preface; but so unfortunately forgets that in launching the non-co-operation movement, the Mahatma was not out to experiment with his philosophy of life. In fact, as he explained to the Parsi Central Association, his immediate objective was Dominion Home Rule for India. The author is needlessly distressed over the probable success of N. C. O., meaning thereby revival of the Vedic past, just as Mr. Sen Gupta unnecessarily distressed himself over Tark-i-Mawalat, at Chittagong. Equally lamentable is the author's loose thinking about the Khilafat. The Khilafat grievance, the author says, "is at best a highly magnified picture of the violation of a secondary religious sentiment—but a prominent peg on which something else hangs." Irreverent critics have insinuated the same thing times without number. As a sneer coming from Anglo-Indians critic, it is worthy of the sneerer. As a joke it will fail to tickle the meanest intellect. But as a serious proposition coming from an Indian politician it is enough to take one's breath away. The author is conscious of of an impasse between the rulers and the ruled. Non-co-operation, he says will only take India back to the old days of Vedic ideals and village institutions. In a chapter headed "immediate demands" the author chalks out the way along which India should progress. Now every shcool-boy knows what India's immediate demands are. Ours are not the spacious days of the author of the Leviathan and one who tries to make a constitution in the midst of a conflict, like pudding from a receipt, will fare no better than Abbe Sieyes. The Non-co-operator is not out to destroy India, though he believes with Tennyson in lopping "the moulded branch away." It is a libel to speak of him, as the author does, that "in his sphere and where he can influence you by unseen pressure of mind and circumstances he tackles you, failing which he tries you, individual or class, like a derelict to drift farther and farther away from your original moorings till destruction."

GOING ON WITH THE WAR

PEACELESS EUROPE, FRANCESCO S. NITTI, CASSEL & CO., LONDON.

Europe is threatened with decadence more, says the author, owing to the Peace Treaties than as a result of the War. He believes that the problem of Europe is above all a moral problem. And, the one thing that is necessary is he adds the resumption not only of the language, but of the ideas of peace. But before the aim can be attained it is necessary that the origin and aim of the Treaties, the attitude of the conquerors towards the conquered, the present conditions, and the possibility and effects of the indemnities and reparations should be, as far as possible, completely envisaged. M. Nitti's book is a frank and unusually unambiguous exposition of the subject. It leaves very little that would enable the self-righteous politicians of Europe to justify their title to statesmanship. "If Germany had won the War—Germany to whom we had always attributed the worst possible intentions—what could it have done that the Entente has not done?" M. Nitti answers the question by showing the many iniquities and barbarities which it would have been impossible for Germany to practise, which Germany would never have dared to practise, but which sanctioned by the Entente still continue unchecked. The treaties which have been made are, from the moral point of view, "immeasurably worse than any consummated in former days, in that they carry Europe back to a phase of civilization which was thought to be over and done with centuries ago." No one now pretends to believe in the myth of Germany's sole responsibility for the war. And, the hitherto unpublished memorandum by Mr. Lloyd George, which M. Nitti has inserted in the book, is a striking revelation of the fact that the final form of the treaties was deliberately built up and that their devastating effects were not altogether unanticipated. "Injustice, arrogance, displayed in the hour of triumph, will never be forgotten nor forgiven....I would therefore take as a guiding principle of the peace that as far as is humanly possible the different races should be allocated to their motherlands, and that this human criterion should have precedence over considerations of strategy or economics or communications, which can be usually adjusted by other means." The warning and the criterion were both ultimately rejected. The injustice, the arrogance and the vindictive mood in which the treaties originated is obvious from the conduct of the Entente. The Reparations Commission Machine is, M. Nitti says, a thing which has no precedent in any treaty. It is a commission with sovereign powers to control the life of the whole of Germany. Clemenceau merely emphasised the truth when he said that the treaties are a way of going on with war. It is not surprising, therefore, that M. Nitti, while listening to many speeches and being present at many events to-day, should feel the sensation of being in Belgrade or at Sarajevo. M. Nitti is equally frank with regard to the injustice done to Turkey. Every programme," he says, "has ignored Turkey except when the Entente has had opportunity to favour Greece." Greece has, therefore, naturally "taken almost everything." M. Nitti, as Premier of Italy, endeavoured to regulate his action on the principle that to effect a return to peace sentiments it is necessary "to abandon those attitudes which in the peaces of Paris had their roots in hate." His suggestions for the reconstruction of Europe are, therefore, very valuable. But before these suggestions are considered, he rightly insists that "the prevalent war-mentality which still infects us and overcomes all generous sentiments, all hopes of unity" must be immediately changed.

LESSONS OF HISTORY.

History has often been falsified to serve propagandist aims and the revolt of British Colonies in America against the Mother country is a pertinent instance. For the citizen of what we to-day call the United States of America, history begins with the War of Independence and the first thing he learns about England is her tyrannical resolve to keep his fathers in bondage. British historians, on the other hand, unwilling to admit their country's defeat, depict the war as the continuation of the struggle for constitutional rights which gives unity to the Stuart period. Flimsy parallels are drawn as by Masterman and Morley. In both cases, we are told, it was a struggle between the King and his subjects fighting not like French idealists for the imaginary rights of man but for their inherent constitutional rights as Englishmen. In his book "The Making of a Republic" (Published by S. Ganesan and Co. Madras), Mr. Kevin R. O'Shiel, himself an Irishman, tries to bring out prominently the part played in the making of America by his own countrymen, to whom his work is addressed. It, however, does not falsify history. The author says in his preface: "I neither make nor suggest a single comparison in the narrative (between Ireland's and America's struggle for independence), preferring to let striking and obvious parallels that occur on every page, speak for themselves." And he is as good as his word.

For Indians pledged to non-violence the armed struggle of America and Ireland has little interest as such. However, there are certain aspects of the former, well brought out in this book, which have a special bearing on India's political struggle. It would be a crime to ignore them, for, as Bolingbroke said, "history is philosophy teaching by examples." And exactly those aspects are never even referred to in text-books of history prescribed for schoolboys. The quarrel of the colonies with the Mother country was more on economic than on political ground. British statesmen had not the vision to see that nothing is more galling to a self-respecting nation than economic thraldom of another. Grenville's taxation proposals roused a storm of indignation in the Colonies. "The merchants of New York hit upon the scheme of the economic boycott by directing their English correspondents to ship no more goods to them until the colonial grievances were adjusted." The deadly weapon told with the result that the obnoxious statute was repealed. It would be interesting, in this connexion, to note how America carried out its boycott policy. The greater part of British imports consisted of cloth and tea. "The killing of lamb was stopped so as to secure a supply of wool for home-manufactured clothing. The wearing of British made clothes was fashionable up to this date, but now he who wore aught but homespun was looked upon as a bad citizen." "And here the women took a prominent and active part. In Boston, fifty young women started the 'Daughters of Liberty' Society to cooperate with the 'Sons of Liberty' (a society to foster ideas of active resistance to aggression). All who could spin were thus employed, and the rest were set to sewing and other women's duties. In leisure hours they gave entertainments and parties. . . . at which there was much singing of patriotic ballads. On these occasions light re-freshments were provided and, instead of tea, a mixture of raspberry leaves, called 'hyperion', was drunk."

The story of the armed conflict is common knowledge. Not all who mustered under Washington's banner were of the stuff of which heroes are made. General Lafayette, whose magnificent service in the cause of American freedom induced the Republic, among other things, to cast its lot on the side of the Allies during the recent war, wrote at a time when American fortunes were very low: "I begin to fear (America) may be lost by herself and by her own sons. When I was in Europe I thought that there every man was a lover of liberty, and would rather die than live a slave." Washington's reply was characteristic: "We must not in so great a cause expect to meet nothing but sunshine." Seeley says that when a man complains that history does not interest him, you have not to falsify history to make it interesting but you have to change your man by impelling him to take interest in what you write. The book, being written just in the manner in which history should be written, will be found interesting by every reader.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

A COURSE OF PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY, (Part I). By R. N. Bhagvat and S. K. Chhapgar.

The book has been published as a guide to Practical Chemistry for the use of Intermediate Science Students of the University of Bombay. In preparing the book the authors have made a free use of books on the subject by well-known authors like Clowes and Coleman, Treadwell and Hall, Fenton, and Sudborough and James.

This little volume is well written and copiously illustrated with accurate diagrams. At the end of the book the authors have given a scheme for distribution of work, both qualitative and quantitative, to the candidates at the University Intermediate Science Examination. By publishing this volume the authors have completed the work begun by their former Professor, Father H. Sierp S. J. whose work on Inorganic Chemical Analysis for Int. Sc., and Pr. Sc. students is well-known to those who are in touch with the subject in the Presidency. It must be said to the credit of the writers that where they have not been able to keep scrupulously to the course prescribed by the University for the Intermediate Science Examination, they have not failed to draw the attention of students to such portions as are not intended for them. (See P. 181, iii.) To the practical instructions the authors have added a number of calculations at the end of each chapter wherever they have thought it proper to do so. There can be no doubt as to the utility of a book of this type, and students of Elementary Chemistry will do well to read and study it carefully.

RAILWAY RULES.

RAILWAY KAYDA: By Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey.

Mr. Nensey has translated some of the important railway rules and regulations in Gujarati and Hindi for the benefit of those who cannot read them in the original. The publication will serve the useful purpose of equipping the readers with information enabling them to guard themselves against the extortion and harassment by railway servants.

INDIAN ART AND LITERATURE.

THE MARATHI STAGE.

The Marathi stage has attracted some attention lately, particularly since the renowned Bengalee artist the brother of the great poetess Mrs. Sarojini Naidu exposed the extravagance of the most popular actor of the Marathi stage. It is a healthy sign that the cultured Marathas are taking some interest in the happenings on the stage. The stage is a living limb of the society and goes to mental equipment exactly as grease goes to physical equipment. Neglect of the stage is bound to react on Society, because the lower strata of Society and the lesser intellects capture it. A nation's culture like that of a man—is to be determined not from what it does when it is watched but from what it does as a matter of recreation. Art is the index of a nation's culture and the stage is the liveliest section of Art. Art must, therefore, be attended upon by the greatest and the noblest and must not be relegated to the vagabonds and dandies.

As a Maratha I can say with pride that there was a day when the Marathi stage could contest the palm with any other Indian stage. In the year 1916 or thereabout, the premier operatic company of Maharashtra, the Kirloskar Company, of which the most powerful offspring is the present Gandharv Natak Mandali, went and played in Calcutta and was hailed as a band of nightingales by newspapers like the "Bengalee" and the "Patrika". It can be said with pride that masterminds of Mr. Tilak's generation did not fail the stage. The late Professors Kelkar and Agarkar wrote and helped the staging of plays and Prof. Bhanu has all along taken very great and occasionally very active interest in the stage. Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, the most loyal and powerful Lieutenant of Mr. Tilak, is our foremost playwright. These eminent men have beautiful and dignified the Marathi stage which can hold its ground against the Indian stage in other provinces.

The theatre works wonders. It is only an evidence of the magic hold t has on some minds that there are people who come forward now to say that with the aid of Balgandharv we should be able to undo the mischief played by dominant section of the so-called Maharashtra party. If there are some women who will take to Khaddar only if Balgandharv puts on Khaddar, it is useful that he should do so. It is worth while converting Indians into lovers or users of Khaddar by any means and the use of Khaddar on the stage by Balgandharv is which there was no sense a disreputable means. Whether used is a matter decided in practice not so much by taste as by prudence. Taste is a commodity of which the responsibility lies more on the playgoer than on the player. It is the spectator that the player wants to please and if there is a mania or liking for Khaddar amongst the playgoers, it is but natural that the players should take advantage of every possible opportunity to use it on the stage. That the premier and most popular Marathi actors are using Khaddar on the stage even in older plays is the strongest testimony of the popularity of Khaddar. If Balgandharv has erred in taste in some points as shown by Mr. Chattopadhyaya, the responsibility lies on the shoulders of a particular class of Marathas, and the Gujerati and other non-Marathi patrons of Balgandharva. It is with the greatest pain that I am making this allegation against my brothers of other languages, but I am borne out by several correspondents in the Gujerati and even English Press. Mr. Vibhakar did his level best to elevate the Guperati stage but his work has remained incomplete. It is a pity that the Marathi stage partially swerved and fell a prey to the longer purse of the non-Marathi public.

P. R. Z.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"PRINCIPLES OF COMPARATIVE ECONOMICS"—I and II, by Radhakamal Mukerjee, M.A., Vols. I and II, by Radhakamal Mukerjee, M.A., Ph.D. P. S. King and Son, Ltd., London), 15/- and 18/-.

"POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS AND THEORIES OF THE HINDUS."—By Benoy Kumar Sarkar, (Markert and Petters, Leipzig, Germany).

"INDIAN CURRENCY, EXCHANGE AND BANKING."—By Prof. K. T. Shah (Ramchandra Govind and Son, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay), Rs. 6.

"MATHEMATICAL NOMENCLATURE."—(Hindi) compiled by H. P. Bhatt, Rashtriya Vidyasala, Satyagrahashram, Sabarmati.

"ADVICE FOR THE YOUNG" (Hindi) Seva Samti, Allahabad.

ENGLAND AFTER THE WAR: By U. B. Shivdasani, Bar-at-Law. (50, New Cloth Market) Karachi. pp. 161,

INDIAN EXPORT TRADE: By R. M. Joshi, (Sydenham College, Bombay) pp. 195. Rs. 3-8.

HANDBOOK FOR THE USE OF COMPOUNDERS IN CIVIL HOSPITALS AND SUB-ASST. SURGEONS.—By W. W. Jendwine.

THE ART OF GRAFTING AND BUDDING.—By D. C. Amin, F.R.H.S. (Lond.)

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